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Medicine in Manitoba

THE STORY OF ITS BEGINNINGS

by ROSS MITCHELL, M. D.



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Education is the progressive discovery of our own ignorance.

—Will Durant

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Medicine in Manitoba



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BEGINNINGS

By

ROSS MITCHELL, M. D.

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TO MY WIFE

*Whose counsel, encouragement and patience
have made this work
possible.*

Acknowledgments

THE LATE Dr. H. H. Chown, soon after coming to Winnipeg about 1880, began to collect material concerning the early doctors of Manitoba, and many years later read a communication on this subject before the Winnipeg Medical Society. This paper has never been published, but the typescript is preserved in the medical library of the University of Manitoba and this, together with his early notebook, were made available by him to the present writer, who gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness. The editors of "The Beaver": Mr. Robert Watson, Mr. Douglas Mackay and Mr. Clifford Wilson have procured information from the archives of the Hudson's Bay Company in London. Dr. M. T. Macfarland, registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba, kindly permitted perusal of the first Register of the College. Dr. J. L. Johnston, Provincial Librarian, has never failed to be helpful, has read the manuscript and made many valuable suggestions. Mr. William Douglas, an authority on the Selkirk Settlers and on Freemasonry has given precise information regarding Alexander Cuddie, John Schultz and on the numbers of Selkirk Settlers driven out from Red River. Sheriff Colin Inkster told of Dr. Turver.

Personal communications have been received from many Red River pioneers such as Archbishop S. P. Matheson, Mrs. John Norquay, Miss Janet Bannerman, Miss Anna Cowan of Winnipeg, Mr. Thomas Bunn of Selkirk, Mr. Beddome of Winnipeg, Mrs. J. M. Wellwood of Minnedosa, Mrs. McDonald of Clandeboye, Mr. H. M. S. Cotter of Cumberland House, Saskatchewan, also from others of a more recent period: Mr. A. E. Johnston, Q.C., Dr. W. A. Bigelow and Dr. S. J. S. Peirce of Brandon, Rev. A. d'Eschambault, St. Boniface, and Miss Adele McKee, R.N., Superintendent Victorian Order of Nurses, Winnipeg. Miss Ruth Monk, librarian of the Medical Library, has given much help and to Dr. John Hillman and Dr. C. E. Corrigan I am indebted for valuable criticism.

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INTRODUCTION

DURING THE comparatively brief period since 1870 when Manitoba became a Province, the record of the Medical profession in Manitoba has been one of unselfish service and a constant endeavor to raise the medical standards of the province. These efforts have resulted in the development of a well organized medical profession, excellent facilities for the hospital care of patients and a Faculty of Medicine which ranks high among the Medical Schools of Canada. All these achievements have been brought about by the vision and rugged determination of a long succession of doctors whose idealism has been reinforced by the pioneer spirit. The life histories of many of these men make inspiring and colorful reading, as is evident from a perusal of the pages of "Medicine in Manitoba".

It is indeed fortunate that Doctor Ross Mitchell has chosen to write the History of Manitoba Medicine. Doctor Mitchell has been one of Manitoba's most distinguished practitioners for more than forty years, and all during that time he has been keenly interested in the history of Medicine, and particularly in the medical history of Western Canada. In the first section of this little book, which speaks so eloquently for his scholarship and research, he has gone back to the earliest days of the North-West, showing the influence of Indian Medicine, and the role played by doctors in the remote days of exploration and settlement of the territory now included in the Province of Manitoba. He has then proceeded to weave the facts of medical history into a concise and absorbing narrative of the difficult beginnings and gradual growth of the Province. The result is a most interesting historical document and a valuable source book of medical history. One hopes that at some future time Doctor Mitchell will develop some of the historical episodes of the profession in greater detail and delineate for posterity, in his delightful style, some biographical sketches of the pioneer doctors whose lives lent so much color to the local scene in times gone by.

L. G. Bell, M.D.,
Dean, Medical Faculty,
The University of Manitoba.

September, 1954

FOREWORD

It seems fitting that the story of medicine in Manitoba should be recorded. For two centuries, what is now Manitoba, was part of Rupert's Land, a vast ill-defined territory held by a trading company under a Royal Charter. The only communication between London and the forts on Hudson Bay was the annual visit of a sailing ship. From 1812 settlers along the Red River threatened the supremacy of the fur traders. The little colony that developed there was isolated by over four hundred miles from the nearest civilization at St. Paul. After bitter strife and bloodshed Manitoba became a province in the young federation of Canada. Ontario, Quebec, the Maritimes and older lands sent their sons and daughters to the unoccupied land on the western prairies. At first the movement was slow, but with railways the trickle became a flood. The new community found it necessary to enact measures to ensure order and welfare. Among these measures were the establishment of hospitals, the setting up of authority to determine standards for medical practitioners and the creation of a Board of Health.

New source material has recently been made available in the sixteen volumes of the Hudson's Bay Record Society, published annually since 1938. In these one may find, although only by hard search, items of medical interest which hitherto had been buried in the Hudson's Bay Company's archives in London.

The intent has been to record the beginning of medicine in Canada's keystone province and to carry the story forward to a time fairly close to the present when medicine has been organized to deal with the problems arising out of modern civilization. No attempt has been made to close off this narrative at a definite date. Names of living persons are mentioned only to round out a category such as Doctors in Politics or Doctors as Authors.

The Golden Boy which tops the dome of our Legislative Building has his face set to the north. It was so placed as a symbol that the future of Manitoba may lie in those regions about Hudson Bay to which came the first white traders.

Almost every ship of the Hudson's Bay Company from 1670 onward carried a surgeon who in many instances stayed in the country for a year

or more. Each of the four Selkirk expeditions, 1812 to 1815, was accompanied by a doctor who was usually second in command. The early surgeons were the first naturalists and geologists, they explored the Arctic coast, they took part in government, even more important, they tried to bring hope and healing.

The missionary and the doctor have been the first professional men to venture into a new country, and from their ministry to souls and bodies they have gained a place in the hearts of pioneers.

Francis Bacon wrote: "I hold every man a debtor to his profession." It is in this spirit that these notes on medicine in Manitoba have been written.

Indian Medicine

When white men first reached North America they met the copper-hued natives, whom, in the belief that this new land was the fabled east they were seeking, they called Indiana. The French colony along the St. Lawrence River incurred the bitter hostility of the powerful Iroquois nation, but the English at Hudson Bay found that it paid to keep on good terms with the native tribes, the Crees, the Ojibways and the Chipewyans. Thus a tradition of peace and fair dealing arose and because of this there were no devastating Indian wars in Rupert's Land or in the Canadian west; indeed the Selkirk settlers on their arrival at Red River were treated kindly by the natives. Since Indian customs and ways of living affected the life of the white settlers an account of Indian medicine follows.

On coming to the New World the white men from Europe met the North American Indian still living in the stone age. The gulf between the two was so great that it was difficult for one to probe the mind and consciousness of the other. It was particularly hard for the white man to judge the Indian's concept of medicine. The European looked down on the aboriginal as an ignorant savage, the Indian, afraid of ridicule, suspicious, reticent by nature, was loath to talk about his beliefs or to explain his inner thoughts.

This lack of understanding almost led to tragedy for Canada's first explorer Jacques Cartier and his men, spending their first winter in 1535-36 on the St. Charles River near the present City of Quebec, were laid low with scurvy. Of the one hundred and ten Frenchmen the disease killed twenty-seven and all but three were disabled. In despair Cartier had an autopsy done on one of the victims, Philippe Rougemont of Ambouse, by a barber surgeon in the group. It was the first post mortem in Canadian history, but unfortunately it gave no clue to the remedy. All would probably have perished miserably had not the captain noticed an Indian named Dots Agaya, now strong and well, who two weeks before was suffering from the disease "with his knees swollen as big as a child of two years old, all his sinews shrunke together, his teeth spoyled, his gums rotten and ausing." On making enquiry

of the remedy he had employed to recover so quickly he was told that the Indian remedy was the bark and sap of the spruce tree or hemlock boiled together "then to drink of the same decoction every other day and to put the droppers of it upon his legges that is sick." The Indians termed the tree "Annedda" the tree of life.

The Captain wrote of the result: "Shortly after they had drunken of it they received benefit which was found to be a real and evident miracle, for all sick of whatever they were infected, after having drunken two or three times recovered health and vigor."

When what has been gleaned from the writings of fur traders, Jesuits, missionaries and others who have lived for years with Indians and have to some degree gained their confidence is put together Indian medicine is seen to resemble that of other primitive peoples. It is a mingling of a natural and the supernatural; it combines a knowledge of the vegetable and animal world with belief in animal totems, in dreams, in divination and in possession by evil spirits. With such blurred observation of nature there is a strong substratum of superstition. The medicine-man's power over his fellow rivals that of the chief but it is power based on fear rather than respect. The Indian medicine-man is less a healer than a dealer in magic. He claims either to have supernatural powers or to be the medium through which spirits or the powers of evil can exert their influence. Like Owen Glendower he claims that he can call spirits from the vasty deep, or like the witch of Endor that he can summon the dead.

George John McDonnell, one of the bourgeois or partners in the North-West Company, writing in 1797 described the "jonglerie" or hocus-focuss of the medicine man. When his services was requested on some important point, he would enter a lodge of poles only large enough to hold him and covered by bark or like material to screen him from the eyes of the onlookers who were too frightened ever to intrude. Sometimes he would be bound hand and foot on entering. The spectators would see the lodge violently shaken and would hear what appeared to be two voices. When the medicine-man emerged without his bonds he would give enigmatic or ambiguous answers which purported to be dictated by the spirit but which were always to his own advantage.

Most of the testimony of white men, especially in recent times, is contemptuous of the medicine-men, but Dr. Maude E. Abbott, writing of the Huron and Iroquois tribes, mentions a superior class of medicine-men "The true medicine-men and -women on the other hand (for both sexes were admitted to this office) worked, at least among the Ojibways, under the definite organization of the Grand Medicine Society of the tribe, and on y performed their ritual at seasonal times, being actually the priests of the people, whose function it was to mediate between them and the Great Spirit and to officiate at the installation of chiefs and other momentous institutions as well as in the combating of disease." In this one sees a resemblance to the early Egyptian priests who were also magi and practised the healing art. Dr. Abbott points out that the cult of these Grand Medicine Societies was a natural religion, woven out of the physical needs of primitive people and the proximity of the animal world to his daily life. That it carried within it, she continues, the tradition of the Indian genesis and cosmogony constituted it a powerful and impressive force, and explains the bitter antagonism of these medicine-men to the early exponents of Christianity, which contributed so largely to the cruel fate of so many heroic Jesuit missionaries.

In addition to this powerful element of magic there is no doubt that the Indians knew the healing virtues of many herbs and plants and practised rational medicine. George John McDonnell, already mentioned, wrote (1797) "Almost every great man or chief among them is a juggler or doctor of physic: their medicines being simple they collect themselves and when one teaches to another the virtue of an herb they know not there is scarce any bound to his liberality in repaying his instructor: but since traders frequent these parts several Indians make use of European medicines."

George Keith, another North West bourgeois, writing from the MacKenzie River Department 28th February, 1810, mentioned that the Beaver Indians were accustomed to let blood, even in the proper vein, with an awl, a pointed knife, pointed white iron, etc. He also stated that a woman during her menstrual period lodged alone and never stirred from her lodge.

The late Dr. Robert Bell, Assistant Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, who travelled extensively in Indian and Eskimo territory

for many years, read a paper before the Bathurst and Adelaide Medical Association in 1886. In it he refers to the Cree practice of communication with spirits as described by McDonnell nearly a century earlier. Dr Bell states that the practices of the Indian medicine-man are evidently closely allied to old world witchcraft. In regard to the practice of medicine proper, the common Indian notion of disease is that it is caused by some evil influence, which must be removed, either by driving off its spirit with the tom-tom and singing or by a charm, by sucking or blowing on the part effected. The candidate who wishes to be a medicine-man must undergo a long and rigorous training to try his powers of endurance and to see if the spirits will reveal themselves to him. If the candidate was deemed a suitable subject, he was initiated to an old practitioner and duly initiated. The medicine-man is held in high repute in the tribe, and undoubtedly many of his cures are examples of faith healing.

Dr Bell mentions some of the plants used medicinally by the Outchupsee (Ojibway?) Indians: sweet flag or "fire-root", yellow pond lily, spruce, balsam, willow, honeysuckle, wild red currant, juniper, Labrador tea (*Ledum latifolium*), dogwood, blue flag, pigeon cherry, mountain ash, wild mint, self-heal and senega or snake root. They are used for colds and flatulences, as a tonic, as astringent poultices for healing obstinate sores, for rheumatism, for diseases of the bladder, as a diuretic, for diarrhea, for fevers, colds and coughs, as a cathartic, a tonic, for pleurisy, a carminative and for sore throat. Senega is highly prized by the Indians and is still gathered and sold commercially for use in inflammation of the lungs, colds, coughs and sore throats. In case of emergency, said Dr Bell, it was desirable for the traveller to know the virtue of the native plants, always at hand, in order that one might make the most of them in the absence of more powerful remedies.

With the Arikara tribe of Indians special care of the expectant mother and pre-natal preparation for the birth of the child began as soon as a woman knew herself to be pregnant. Young married women were told by other women and midwives to be careful in their diet and exercise, to eat good, wholesome, nourishing food, and as her time of delivery approached to eat sparingly.

The wife of an Anglican missionary on the Indian reserve on Lake Winnipeg near the mouth of the Saskatchewan river herself a graduate nurse from the Winnipeg General Hospital, and a mother, in a personal communication states that labor in Indian women is usually quick and easy, probably because their babies are small in comparison to white babies.

James Isham in his "Observations on Hudson's Bay" written from his experiences as Governor of Fort Churchill and Fort York from about 1757 to 1761 mentioned the easy labors. The care of Indian women for their babies is described in these words:

"They have no notion of cradles for children as the English has, but use other methods, which seems much better: they make a board of about 3 feet in length and about 19 inches wide one $\frac{1}{4}$ inch substance which they cut out of a large tree with only a hatchet and crooked knife, sawing a hoop round from the cross piece of about 3 inches wide wherein they tie the Child with their back to the board, using cloth and Rabbit skins for clothing and for cloths, they use white muslin (Sphagnum moss) twice a day drying it well before the fire or putt a burning coal into the muslin which dries it as well which is an excellent thing, keeping the child constantly dry the wet muslin sucking all the damp up, not being at the trouble and charge are at in washing, drying and tying cloth for cloths and think it would be a very good saving method for the poor folks in our own Nation."

The framework of sweating lodges which were to be seen on the Winnipeg River testify to the importance the Indians attached to the value of the sweat bath. The lodge was prepared by covering a framework of willow rings with birch bark or hides. Stones heated to redness were placed on the ground within the lodge. The Indian entered naked and seated himself on fir branches. Cold water was then handed in to him, both for drinking and for dousing on the soles. After breaking out in a profuse sweat he would plunge into a nearby stream or lake.

Dr. Robert Bell stated that Indians within his knowledge never attempted any grave operation, although their general knowledge of anatomy was not to be despised. They resorted to cupping by means of sucking tubes. Fractures were well treated and the functional results were good.

The famous excitement of the buffalo hunt often gave rise to gunshot wounds, especially of the left hand, from the bursting of the muzzle-loading guns. Isaac Cowie in "The Company of Adventurers" which deals with his experience in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company from 1867 to 1874, lauded the Indian knowledge of "The antiseptic herbs which so wonderfully prevented gangrene and aided healing." However he took a dim view of the Indian medicine-men who invariably insisted upon full payment in advance otherwise, they declared, the treatment would be of no avail.

The nomadic habits of Indian tribes shielded them from infectious diseases in epidemic form. With the advent of white men, this freedom from infection proved their undoing. Smallpox and tuberculosis took a more terrible toll of life than all their tribal warfare. Against the diseases of the white man native remedies were powerless. This is what William Francis Butler wrote of smallpox in describing his experiences in the Canadian North West Territories in 1870:

"Why this most terrible of diseases should prey with especial fury upon the poor red man of America has never been accounted for by medical authority, but it does prey upon him with a violence nowhere else to be found is an undoubted fact. Beneath this awful scourge whose tribes have disappeared, the heaves and the best have vanished, because their bravery forbade that they should flee from the terrible infections, and like soldiers in some square plunged through and went with shot, the survivors only closed more despairingly together when the death-stroke fell heaviest among them."

Tuberculosis has not been so dramatic, but it has killed its tens of thousands and continues down to the present day to claim its Indian victims. It is only fair to state that within the last few years a serious attempt is being made by the Indian Department of the Canadian federal government and by provincial tuberculosis boards to lessen the incidence of the disease and to provide hospitals for the treatment of those affected. In Manitoba there are tuberculosis sanatoria for Indians at Dwynevor, Clearwater Lake and Brandon.

In an article entitled "Ground Medicine", Dr. George R. Johnson tells of a man weighing about four pounds which was dug up near Rocky Mountain House, Alberta. It was reported to be petrified

penicillin, but Dr. Johnson established that it was a fungous growth identified by the Canadian Museum and the Smithsonian Institute at Washington as Canadian Tuckahoe, the resting stage of the fungus *Polyporus Tuckahoe*, found in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Indians called it "ground medicine" and up to recent years they used it in many cases of sickness. Its use has since been supplanted by white man's medicine. It is well known that recent antibiotics such as streptomycin and terramycin are obtained from soil fungi. May it not be possible that Indians learned by empirical means the value of this Tuckahoe fungus in combatting infections?

Though Indian medicine is primitive and contains a large mixture of superstition and magic, it is well not to be wholly skeptical of its value or dismiss it completely.

The Way to the Orient

THE CARAVANS opened the eyes of needy Western Europe to the riches of the East. Its spices, jewels, perfumes, silks and fine cottons were eagerly bought by princes, nobles and wealthy merchants. Venice and Genoa grew to power through their trade with the Orient on the one hand and the western nations on the other. Merchandise from China, India or Persia was brought either directly overland in caravans or purchased through Mohammedan middlemen in Asia Minor or Egypt. Transport by land was costly and dangerous. It followed, therefore, that if an all-water route could be found transport would be both cheaper and safer.

The writings of Marco Polo (1295) further stimulated the West through his fabulous description of the abundance of gold in Zanzibar (Japan) and of the spice markets of the Moluccas and Ceylon. By the fifteenth century many of the wise people of the Mediterranean had come to believe that the earth was a sphere, but Marco Polo had given such an exaggerated idea of the distance which he and his companions had travelled eastward that no one thinking of reaching the Orient westwardly via the Atlantic suspected the interposition of the American continents.

Apart from the hardy Norsemen, headed by Leif Ericson, in (1,000 A.D.) the Portuguese were the first to explore the Atlantic. By the middle of the fourteenth century they had discovered the Canary Islands, Madeira and the Azores, and in 1486 Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope. Six years later Christopher Columbus, the Genoese, financed by Isabella of Spain, made his momentous discovery of San Salvador in the West Indies. This led to intense maritime activity on the part of Spain and the conquests of Mexico and Peru. In 1498 the Portuguese explorer, Vasco da Gama, rounded the Cape of Good Hope, sailed across the Indian Ocean and reached Calcut (Calcutta) in India. Fourteen years later another Portuguese explorer reached Java and the Moluccas or Spice Islands and direct trade in spices began.

THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE

The race for further discoveries and fresh sources of wealth was now on. The Cape of Good Hope route was too long for French and English ships. It was realized that land to the west lay between Europe and the East, but for centuries the hope existed of a direct north-west passage by water. Bristol merchants fitted out John Cabot, a Genoese who had traveled to Mecca, and a patent was obtained from Henry VII of England "to seek out, discover and finde whatsoever aies, countries, regions or provinces of the heathen and infidels which before this time had been unknown to Christians". In 1497 Cabot set sail from Bristol in the "Mathew", manned by eighteen men. He reached Cape Breton on June 24, 1497, and took possession of the country, but his discovery had little practical result. A little later the fisheries off Newfoundland were discovered by the Portuguese. French and English, and a thriving trade in codfish grew up. In 1534 Jacques Cartier of St. Malo, Brittany, sailed up the Gulf of St. Lawrence as far as Quebec, and in a later trip he reached Hochelaga or Montreal. Settlement of Canada may be said to have begun with Samuel de Champlain who founded Quebec in 1608. In the next year Henry Hudson, from the Dutch East India Company discovered the mouth of the Hudson River and sailed upstream for 150 miles to the head of navigation at Orange or Albany.

DISCOVERY OF HUDSON BAY

In 1610 Hudson, still in search of the North West Passage discovered the bay which bears his name. On the return journey his crew mutinied and set him and his little son adrift, never to be seen again. After terrible hardships, a few of the rascally crew reached England where Hudson's discovery roused great interest. Under the patronage of Henry, Prince of Wales, the promising eldest son of King James I, the Northwest Company was incorporated. In addition to Wootenholme, Digges and Thomas Smith, who had backed Hudson in setting out on his last voyage, its founders were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Francis Bacon, Richard Hakluyt, the Earl of Southampton, the Earl of Salisbury, other peers, knights, esquires and merchants.

One of the first acts of his company was to despatch Thomas Button on a voyage of exploration to Hudson's Bay. He sailed in April, 1612, with two vessels, the "Resolution" and "Discovery", wintered at Port Nelson, so named after his sailing master, and raised the British flag there on what is now Manitoba soil.

William Baffin, who was a trained scientific navigator, acted as pilot on two expeditions in 1615 and 1616. After his return from the second voyage he wrote thus to his principal patron, Wosterhouse, "there is no passage nor hope of a passage in the north of Davis Strait, we having coasted all or near all the circumference thereof, and find it to be no other than a great bay." The members of the North-West Company accepted his conclusion and retired from the field, leaving the work of exploration free to any who might care to undertake it.

JENS MUNCK AND CHURCHILL RIVER

On May 16, 1619, under the patronage of the King of Denmark, Jens Munck sailed from Copenhagen in search of the North West Passage in two ships, the "Unicorn" and the "Lamphrey", carrying sixty-five persons. On September 3, the "Unicorn" reached Churchill harbor where the "Lamphrey" joined her four days later. Munck was compelled to winter in the Churchill River. Scourvy and cold carried off the explorers one by one, including the surgeon, until only Munck and two companions were left. On June 18, after sucking roots of every green sprout within reach in order to sustain life, the three got on board the "Lamphrey". On July 16 they set sail and succeeded in reaching a Norwegian harbor. But for his death in 1628, Munck might have led another expedition and Northern Canada might have been under the flag of Denmark.

FOX AND JAMES

In 1631, two expeditions, one under Luke Foxe from London, the other under William James from Bristol, set out almost at the same time, to seek the elusive North-West Passage. Both captains were capable and their voyage added much to the knowledge of Hudson Bay. Foxe landed at Port Nelson, re-erected the cross which Sir Thomas Button has raised and took possession of the land in the name of King Charles I.

James wintered in the bay which bears his name. In the spring he cruised along the western shore of the bay until he came to latitude $65^{\circ} 30'$, where he was blocked by ice and forced to return to England. The search for a route to China in this direction was now abandoned and no vessel entered the bay until 1668 when Captain Giliam, sailing under the orders of Prince Rupert, came to establish a trading post. He and his companions spent a long and dreary winter—"Nature looking like a carcass frozen to death",—but in the spring of 1669 the ketch "Nonsuch" returned to England, loaded to the waterline with a cargo of furs such as had never been seen in London. One of the partners in this venture wrote "they report the natives to be Civil and say Beaver is very plenty"

The Company of Adventurers

Trading into Hudson's Bay

It was two monstrous voyages that led to the formation of a great and continuing trading company whose story is bound indissolubly with the Canadian west.

That story begins with two French Canadians whose career of adventure has seldom been equalled. From the town of Three Rivers, Quebec, Pierre Esprit Radisson and his brother-in-law Michel Chouart, Sieur de Groseillers, had distinguished themselves by fur trading expeditions until chance led them to visit Europe. Radisson was the younger, but the more venturesome. As a boy of seventeen he had been captured by the savage Iroquois, foes of the French. He was marked for death, but his life was spared at the solicitation of a squaw who had lost her only son. She adopted him and for two years he lived as a member of the tribe. On his return, he and his brother-in-law traded for furs as far west as Lake Nipigon. They learned that there was an overland way between St. Lawrence River and Hudson's Bay. In 1661 the two set out on another expedition, this time to Lake Superior and were highly successful, but on their return the Governor of New France imprisoned Groseillers for illicit trading and fined the partners 10,000 livres. Going to France in a fruitless bid for remission of the fine, they endeavored to obtain support for a voyage to Hudson Bay. France gave them no help, but through the influence of Sir George Carteret, one of His Britannic Majesty's Royal Commissioners, they obtained an audience with King Charles II. The Merry Monarch promised them a ship, but before it was available overtures were made to the two adventurers to undertake an expedition under the auspices of Holland. This offer was declined and at last Radisson and Groseillers reached the ear of Prince Rupert, cousin of Charles II. Prince Rupert was not only an able military leader, but he also had a love of science and was a founder of the Royal Society of London. Out of this meeting between the two adventurers and Prince Rupert grew the company known officially as "The Governor and Company of

Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay", and familiarly as "The Hudson's Bay Company". Chance had determined that the northern half of the North American continent should be under the flag of Britain rather than that of Denmark, France or Holland.

"Face and the ocean and some fostering star
In high cabal have made us what we are "

On June 3, 1668, Radisson in the "Eaglet" ketch, under Captain Stannard, R.N. and Grosevelers in the 30-ton "Nonsuch" ketch, Captain Zachariah Gillam, sailed down the Thames from Gravesend. The "Eaglet" crossed the Atlantic, but on approaching Hudson Strait, ran into such a storm that she was dismasted and compelled to return. The "Nonsuch" reached James Bay on September 29, and a palisaded fort was built. For the Europeans, the winter was intensely cold, but their trading was most successful and they returned to London with furs of surpassing value.

THE ROYAL CHARTER

On May 2, 1670, Charles II granted to the Hudson's Bay Company a Royal Charter which is still jealously guarded at their head office in London. By it the Company was granted the sole right to trade in Hudson Bay and "all the territories upon the coasts and confines of all the seas adjacent thereto". The land was to be called Rupert's Land after Prince Rupert, the first Governor. The Governor and Company, for the time being, and their successors were appointed by the Charter, "the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of the Same Territory, Limits and Places aforesaid". So two aggrieved adventurers from Canada and a stout New England sea captain were responsible for the transfer to the new Company of a realm as vast as all Europe. For two centuries, 1670 to 1870, the history of Manitoba was bound up with the Hudson's Bay Company, and even since 1870, when Manitoba became a province of Canada, the Company has had a considerable share in its development.

POWERS GRANTED BY THE CHARTER

The Royal Charter gave sweeping powers to the Governor and Company. They were to "make laws, impose penalties and punishments and to judge in all cases civil and criminal according to the laws of England." They might employ armed force, appoint commanders and erect forts, and "all admirals and others His Majesty's officers and subjects" were to aid and assist in the execution of the powers granted by the Charter.

It is worth while to examine how these powers were subsequently exercised. To dwellers about the "Forts" of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, the most important law making body was the Council of Assinibow, the district with a radius of fifty miles along the rivers. This Council governed the Red River colony from 1813 until Louis Riel seized Upper Fort Garry late in 1869. Of the forts which the Company was empowered to build, the greatest in size and strength, though not in importance, was Fort Prince of Wales at Churchill. Built under plans of Marlborough's engineers in 1731-33, it was demolished by a French force under Admiral La Perouse in 1782. A vivid description of this "Forgotten Northern Fortress" as it was one hundred years later was given by Hon. John Schultz, M.D., before the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba on February 13, 1894. The closing sentence of this address is worth repeating as an example of the sonorous rhetoric of the doctor who played so large a part in the creation of Manitoba as a province.

"It was never rebuilt and stands on that far off northern coast, the still we'll preserved remains of a massive fortification, the most northern one of British North America, scarcely inferior as such to Louisburg or early Quebec, its site admirably chosen, its design and armament once perfect, interesting still as a relic of by-gone strife, but useful now only as a beacon for the harbour it had failed to protect."

What was true of 1894 of Fort Prince of Wales is not true today. With the building of the Hudson Bay Railway to Churchill the fort ceased to be forgotten and has been restored as a national historical monument.

More important as seats of government were Upper and Lower Fort Garry, York Factory and Norway House. Today the sole physical remnant of Upper Fort Garry, which was once the administration centre of Assiniboa, is the gateway set in a little park, but eighteen miles to the north is Lower Fort Garry, the only remaining stone trading fort on the continent which stands much as when it left the hands of the builders. Began in 1831 at the order of George Simpson for his young bride, it was sometimes the seat of meetings of the Northern Council of the Company. Norway House, on Playgreen Lake near the northern end of Lake Winnipeg, and York Factory, on the Bay, were the usual meeting place.

How far-reaching were the powers granted in the Charter may be gauged by the very recent announcement of the increase in trading in the Company's shares due to its holdings of Alberta oil lands.

For all the grandiloquent language of the Charter the main power granted was the right to trade in furs. Due to the favor of geography, singleness of purpose and good management, the Company's ships making their annual visit to the Bay were successful on the whole, but not for want of opposition of the sternest kind, even to open warfare on sea and land. Opposition came first from the French, later from Montreal-based fur companies which combined to form the powerful North-West Company.

The Company's Surgeons at the Bay

MANITOBA'S MEDICAL HISTORY, so far as white medicine is concerned, begins with the surgeons on the Hudson's Bay Company's ships. The first medical record in the Company's Minutes occurs slightly more than two years from the date of the Charter. In the minutes of a meeting held in the Tower of London, May 21, 1672, of Sir John Robinson, Lieutenant of the Tower, and Mr Kirke, later Sir John Kirke, and father-in-law of Radisson, these two items appear:

"That Mr Pelling the Apothecary bee Spoken to about the Chirurgens Chest, he having overrated the things to be provided at least one third pte"

"That there be payed to Mr Romulus the Chirurgion to Stay in the Country tenne poundes to bee deducted out of the first wages due to him."

Peter Romulus was the surgeon of the "Nonsuch" in 1668. His account with the Company under the heading "Peter Romulus, Ye French Chirurgion" was opened on February 8, 1668. In the course of her researches on Grosseillers and Radisson, Dr. Grace Lee Nute has been able to identify this man as Pierre Romeux, a native of Three Rivers. It is noteworthy that the first surgeon of the Company, and the first to stay in the country, was a Canadian, and that his name was anglicized by the Company to "Romulus" as Grosseillers was to "Mr Gooseberry."

In the minutes of March 5, 1674, the name of Mr Heslop the Surgeon occurs. He was to be paid 25 pounds upon account of his wages until further orders.

Two weeks later the name of Walter Parr appears. He petitioned to go as surgeon and apothecary and to stay three years in the country. The question of private trade on the part of the Company's servants was raised. The Company was willing to give a little latitude to their employees, but on no account was trade in beaver to be allowed, and whatever other trading was done was to be done openly. Parr was engaged at 4 pounds per month or 48 pounds per annum. The first

resident Governor of Hudson's Bay, Charles Bayly, was paid only 50 pounds per annum at first, but this was soon increased to 100 pounds. The annual salary of the cooper, the cook, and the bricklayer, all engaged at the same time as the surgeon was 20 pounds each, the tailor and the sawyer were each to receive 15 pounds, and the second cook and the governor's servant 12 pounds each. It is impossible to convert these into terms of present-day money, but in 1674 a highly skilled man's wage was 15 shillings a week and in the same year the Company bought a twenty-five ton vessel for 131 pounds. One must also understand that the salaries paid represented almost full profit, as the employees received food and lodging in a land where there were few inducements to spend money.

Note what food was supplied by the Company which in 1673 had only thirty shareholders and did not pay a dividend in its first fourteen years. For each man the allowance of beer was three quarts per day. The other provisions were bread, flour, beef, pork, "currans and other fruit", peas, butter and cheese, also brandy, vinegar, oatmeal, onions, salt and lime juice. Even at that time provision was made against scurvy by providing lime juice, and so far in advance was British marine practice that until this day their merchant sailors are called "limeys" by their Yankee brethren.

Walter Parr, the surgeon, so commended himself that on January 28, 1680, he was preferred before James Knight for the post of Deputy to Governor Nixon. Knight must also have had ability, for later he became Governor and established the post at Churchill. By November 14, 1681, Parr had returned to England and the Committee ruled, in spite of their previous order forbidding trade in beaver, that the surgeon should have restored to him the castoreum which he had brought back. Castoreum, an oily substance obtained from beavers, was used at that time as a stimulant in hysterical affections and also as an aphrodisiac. Today it serves almost exclusively for blending perfumes and has been deleted from the latest edition of the British pharmacopoeia. Parr continued to serve the Company in an advisory capacity on the selection and examination of medicine chests for their ships.

John Raynor served as surgeon, both on the "Prince Rupert" and at the Bay. In his lengthy report to the Governor and Committee of the

Company in 1682, Governor Nixon complained that on the first night of his arrival at the Bay, the former Governor, Charles Bayly, came on board the "John and Alexander." With him came Captain Powers and Dr. Rainer (Raynor), both "drunk as beasts", who abused Bayly and were impudent to Nixon.

Two surgeons of the Company about that time were John Calvert and Bennett Smyth. Calvert went out to serve for three years at 3 pounds per month at Port Nelson which had become headquarters at the Bay. Smyth had served at Governor Nixon's earlier headquarters on Charlton Island, at the same rate of pay, and before he left the Governor presented him with otter skins to make a cap or mittens.

In Governor Nixon's report he recommended that Smyth should be succeeded by John Ker, surgeon of the "Diligence" on which Smyth returned. Ker had commended himself to the Governor because of "his calling, his pen and good government of himself" and also for the reason that being a Scotman, he could aid in getting other Scots into the Company's service. The Scots had the twofold advantage that they could fare harder and serve at a cheaper rate than London men.

It is possible that strict-faced Governor Nixon might have revised his opinion of John Ker had he known that the young surgeon was to lose 14 pounds in one evening of gambling at cards at the Bay. When Ker returned after his service he brought back a beaver coat and a box of "Caudine" which, like Fart, he was allowed to keep.

OBSTACLES TO THE COMPANY

The sweeping powers given to the Company in the Royal Charter did not remain unchallenged. Other British captains tried to trade in the Bay. Captain Walker of the Company's ship "Diligence" seized the "Enterprise" in the Bay and put a crew on board. The "Enterprise" was wrecked off Charlton Island and Walker's action led to long and costly litigation. It was John Ker who identified a chest and trunk as the property of "Mr Jennings the Interloper" part-owner of the "Enterprise."

More serious than the "interlopers"—the English captains who carried on illicit trade in the Bay—was the threat from the French. The Governor of New France realized that his colony could be squeezed

between New England to the south and the English posts to the north, and he acted to prevent disaster. Radisson, who had left the service of the Company, appeared with a group of French Canadians at York Factory, and duped both Governor Bridger and Ben Gilling into surrender and captivity in the spring of 1683. John Calvert, the surgeon, signed depositions dated November 14, 1683 and June 10, 1687, relative to this insult, and Philip Bayley, surgeon of the "Prince Rupert", signed another on the same subject dated June 9, 1687.

In Birch's History of the Royal Society there is an account of how the Company's servants on the Bay ordered their lives. They built themselves a house of wood and dug a cellar eight or ten feet deep into which they put some barrels of good beer. All the winter long they brewed beer from the malt they had brought with them, and went hunting for deer and fowl. There was also bread to be baked, wood to be cut, stacked and carried in, while in summer, wild strawberries, gooseberries and cranberries in plenty could be picked to vary the diet. Gilling mentioned spruce beer made from "fir trees", which restored men to health and vigor. Salad vegetables such as radishes, lettuce, peas, mustard, cabbages and turneps were grown about the forts in the short summer, which however, was not long enough for the ripening of grain.

For years the struggle for mastery of the Bay raged between England and France. Battles raged on land and sea, though the two nations were ostensibly at peace. In 1689 war was declared between France and England under her new king, William III. DTherville won a brilliant naval victory for France in the Bay in 1697, then captured York Factory, leaving the Company with Fort Albany at the bottom of the Bay as the only trading post. The war of the Spanish Succession broke out and for sixteen years there was almost stalemate in Hudson's Bay until the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 awarded the Bay to Great Britain. War naturally interfered with the activities of the Company and from 1690 to 1718 no dividend was paid to the Company's Adventurers.

HARRY KAUFER

The policy of the Company was to maintain trading posts only on the Bay, letting the Indians come there to trade. The French traders,

such as La Verendrye and his sons, and after 1760, the Scottish fur traders of Montreal, penetrated deeply into the country to meet the Indians. In the first eighty-four years of the Company's existence only one of the Company's servants had sufficient enterprise to explore the vast hunter land. He was the venturesome Henry Kelsey, who, on April 14, 1684, when he was only fourteen, engaged as an apprentice for four years. In "The Honourable Company" Douglas MacKay suggests that on Kelsey's first voyage to the Bay he may have had as a shipmate Radisson himself, who had in that year returned to the Company's service. The bold adventurer with his stirring tales may have fired the imagination of the high spirited youth. Three years later Kelsey came to official notice as a "very active lad, delighting much in Indians company, being never better pleased than when he is travelling amongst them." In 1690-92 he travelled into the interior, reaching the border of "Ye Stone Indian Country," i.e., the land of the Assiniboine Indians. He left a journal of this trip in rhyming doggerel. Douglas MacKay states that "deerings point" mentioned in Kelsey's journal, is believed by fur traders to be the site of the present town of The Pas, Manitoba, on the Saskatchewan River. He was the first of the Company's men to learn that to succeed as an explorer one must adopt native customs and be able to live on the country.

Opening up the Interior

THE FRENCH were the first great explorers of the interior. Jolliet, Marquette, LaSalle, Hennepin and Duluth had discovered the Mississippi and the southern river systems from the head of Lake Superior. A native of Three Rivers, LaVerendrye made the great thrust westward in 1731 and for seventeen years he and his sons pursued their great vision of an overland route to the western sea. It is possible that in 1748 one of his sons sighted the Rockies. LaVerendrye established forts in the Lake of the Woods, the mouth of the Winnipeg River (Port Maurice, the forks of the Red and Assiniboine (Port Rouge), Portage la Prairie (Fort La Reine, Dauphin and The Pas and travelled into South Dakota and Montana. He is commemorated in that arresting piece of statuary in LaVerendrye Park opposite St. Boniface Hospital. Following him came other French traders, and after the conquest of Canada Scottish fur traders who had come to Montreal after the death of the Young Pretender "Bonny Prince Charlie" in 1745. These latter adopted French customs and employed French Canadians as their hardy voyageurs. They moved further and further west forming companies which finally merged into the North West Company. In spite of Henry Kelsey's travels into "ye borders of ye Stone Indians country" where he took possession on July 10th 1691, no move inward was made by the Hudson's Bay Company for more than one hundred years from its founding to oppose the French and the "Pedlars" as they called the Canadian traders. In 1774 the Hudson's Bay Company built Cumberland House named after "Butcher" Cumberland, victor at Culloden, and intended perhaps, as a taunt to the Jacobite traders of Montreal. Cumberland House was on the Saskatchewan but it was soon learned that the best furs came from the Athabasca district. In 1778 William Tompson, commanding officer at Cumberland House, received a letter signed by Humphrey Munton, chief at York Fort and William Stephenson, surgeon and council member, directing him to send Robert Longmuir with men and goods as far inland as any of the Canadians had penetrated. Between 1776 and 1803 nineteen new posts of the Hudson's Bay Company were established, of which Grand Rapids, Swan River,

Brandon, Green Lake and Furford were in what is now Manitoba. In 1821, when the two rivals united, the Hudson's Bay Company had seventy-six posts, the North West Company ninety-seven. In the first few years after 1774 relations between the two companies were fairly good, but soon they worsened to open conflict and bloodshed.

In 1804 the North West Company attempted to buy outright the Hudson's Bay Company for 100,000 pounds. The attempt failed because part of the stock was held by 'infants and other persons incapable of giving title or making transfer'.

Lord Selkirk and the Company

The very staid and conservative Company with headquarters in London, and concerned with paying dividends to the stockholder rather than making fortunes for its principal officers, was spurred into a burst of activity when Thomas Douglas, fifth Earl of Selkirk, bought control of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1811. He was enabled to do this because of his marriage four years earlier to the heiress, Jean Wedderburn Colville. She was the sister of Andrew Colville, a prominent stockholder of the Company and its Governor for four years. The young Lord Selkirk, liberal in his opinions and sincere in his philanthropy, was deeply concerned with the distress of the Scottish crofters and the famine-ridden Irish. He wished to hold them within the British connection by establishing colonies in overseas dominions rather than to let them emigrate to the United States, then on the eve of "Mr Madison's" war with Britain. The first of his colonies had been set up in Prince Edward Island and a second at Baldoon along the Grand River in Upper Canada. He now proposed to establish a third in the fertile Red River area. This settlement brought on his head a host of misfortunes and various litigation but his foresight and initiative revealed the vast possibilities of the Canadian west and saved it for the British commonwealth.

After five of the leading jurists of Great Britain had unanimously declared that the charter of 1670 made the Hudson's Bay Company sole proprietor of all the territories therein named and possessed of full powers of government, Selkirk proposed that settlement should be

undertaken on a tract of land south of Lake Winnipeg. The Governor and Committee accepted the proposition but did not back it wholeheartedly. A similar lack of enthusiasm was manifested by the Company's officers in Rupert's Land who thought that settlement would ruin the fur trade. Sir Alexander MacKenzie, the famous explorer of the North-West Company, also a shareholder in the Hudson's Bay Company, insisted that the proposal be submitted to the shareholders. This was done and a majority approved Selkirk's proposal. In May, 1811, the Governor and Committee granted to the Earl of Selkirk 116,000 square miles of territory in Rupert's Land on condition that he establish an agricultural colony and comply with certain specific terms, one of which was that the colony would provide servants for the Company. The area granted was only slightly less than the entire area of Great Britain and Ireland and included parts of the present Manitoba, Minnesota and North Dakota.

The North West Company was greatly alarmed over this action. They feared that the settlement at Red River would cut communications between Montreal and Fort William on the east with the rich fur country of the Athabasca to the north-west and would also interfere with the supply of pemican, a staple article of food for the fur brigades of the west. Every effort was made by the Nor-Westers and their friends in Scotland to discredit the scheme and to discourage the colonists even up to the last minute of sailing.

As leaders of the colonists Lord Selkirk picked Miles Macdonnell, Colin Robertson and Roderick McDonald. Macdonnell, born in Inverness, had gone with his parents at an early age to New York State. When the American Revolution broke out the father raised a company of Loyalists and led them across the rebel lines to Montreal. Two of the sons, John and Miles, served with the King's Royal Regiment of New York. After the war each settled on a farm in the Glengarry district on the Ottawa River. In 1797 John became a wintering partner in North-West Company and wrote to his brother about the prairie country around the Red and Assiniboine. In 1804, Lord Selkirk, on a visit to Canada, spent several days on Miles Macdonnell's farm. Six years later when Selkirk offered the position of superintendent of the Red River colony and governor of Assiniboia Macdonnell accepted eagerly.

In the winter of 1810-11 Macdonnell went to western Ireland to secure settlers and laborers. Colin Robertson, a Hebridean, had spent six years in the employ of the North-West Company. He served that company well and was put in charge of a post on the Saskatchewan, but he was not happy and either resigned or was dismissed. He had seen the weakness of the North-West Company in failing to give wintering partners their due and was ready to accept service with the rival company. Rodenck McDonald, a Highlander, was also chosen as an immigration agent because it was hoped he would be able to persuade the Highland crofters to volunteer as settlers.

The three leaders met one obstacle after another. Opposition and a multitude of discouragement perusted, not only up to the sailing of the first ship, the "Edward and Ann", but throughout the voyage and until Red River was finally reached.

The Selkirk Settlers

THE STORY OF THE Selkirk Settlers has often been told. Not so well known is the part played by doctors, both for and against the success of the enterprise. Reference has been made to the hostility of the Hudson's Bay officers, both at the Bay and in the country. Chief of the opponents was William Auld. Auld had joined the service of the Company on May 17, 1790, as a surgeon at the age of twenty. At Churchill he made a reputation through ability and his success in treating scurvy. By 1810 he was superintendent of Northern Factories, which were York, Churchill, Winnipeg and Saskatchewan, and in 1811 he was anticipating the arrival of the first Selkirk party but not wishing it success.

On July 26, 1811, the Hudson's Bay ships "Prince of Wales" and "Edystone" with the Selkirk ship "Edward and Ann" set sail from Stornoway. The "Edward and Ann" was a wretched old hulk, poorly appointed and understaffed but because of England's struggle with Napoleon, it was possibly the only one available. For fear of French privateers a British man-of-war accompanied the convoy for four hundred miles. Dr. Abel Edwards was the surgeon on the "Edward and Ann" which carried seventy-six settlers. Rough weather caused more sickness than usual. Dr. Edwards toiled constantly among the wretched emigrants and no serious epidemic broke out. The passage was the longest ever known to Hudson's Bay history, and York Factory was not reached until September 24, too late to attempt the overland trip. The Red River party camped at a separate site on the Nelson River where rude huts were built. Scurvy broke out but Governor Auld failed to send remedies. Miles Macdonnell was forced to use the Indian remedy, a decoction of white spruce, and only one man died. In April, fresh venison and partridges were secured in abundance and Macdonnell was able to write to Selkirk, "People may complain of bad living in Hudson Bay, but it is certain we have all got fatter than when we came to it."

The Red River party set out on July 6, 1812, for the 700-mile trip in four unwieldy flat-bottomed boats. The journey, especially for the newcomers, was difficult and trying, but all obstacles were finally

overcome and the junction of the Red and Assiniboune was reached on August 30, fifty-one days after departure. Camp was set up on the east side of the Red opposite the Nor'-Westers' Fort Gibraltar. The ceremony of delivery and leasing of Assiniboune took place on September 4. William Hilder, Justice of the Peace, made delivery of the land, then the patent and Macdonnell's commission were read in English and French. At the end seven arrows were discharged, followed by a cold snack, with toasts appropriate to the occasion, in Macdonnell's tent. Dr Edwards records in his diary that he and Macdonnell spent the evening with the Nor'-Westers at Fort Gibraltar.

Because of the scarcity of food at the Forks, brought about by the severity of the previous winter, Macdonnell sent off a group of settlers under Dr Edwards and John McLeod, south to Pembina at the junction of the Red and Pembina rivers, where buffalo were plenty. Their trip up the river by boat was without incident, and on arrival a camp, Fort Duer, was made. On October 27, six weeks after the arrival of the first group, a second party of settlers under Owen Keveny trudged into Fort Duer, having walked from the Forks under the guidance of Saulteaux Indians.

THE SECOND PARTY

This second party had sailed from Sligo Bay on the "Robert Taylor" with the Company's ship "King George" on June 24, 1812. The leader was a boisterous Irishman, Owen Keveny, a harsh martinet who made many enemies, which may have led to his murder when later he became a prisoner of the Nor'-Westers. The surgeon on the "Robert Taylor" was a young Dublin obstetrician, Thomas McKeever, who later told his experiences in a slender volume, "A Voyage to Hudson's Bay During the Summer of 1812". As in the previous year, passage to the Bay was protracted. A mutiny on the ship was sternly put down by Keveny. The ship entered the Bay on August 21. After three days of squalls and sleet, a terrible storm arose, and for almost twenty-four hours the ship was in imminent danger. McKeever relates one of his professional experiences during the storm in his book.

"About twelve o'clock p.m., in consequence of dreadful shouting, I went up on deck and found everyone in the greatest consternation and terror, it appeared we had got among shoals and that we had now not more than four fathom water, in a short time, however, we got into ten fathom, when we cast two anchors. On these depends all our safety, if they gave nothing would have saved us from being driven on shore when we must inevitably have perished fortunately, however, they held fast. About ten o'clock a.m., Mrs. McClan was, to the great joy of all on board, safely delivered of a daughter." On arrival at York Factory the party encamped at some distance. The coming of the baby seemed to bring good luck for he further records "the weather began to clear up and with the exception of a few showers it was fine all day."

Only the McClan (or McLean) family and Dr. McKeever were given quarters at the Factory. The doctor did not go inland but returned on the "Robert Taylor."

THE THIRD PARTY

DR. LAZARE AND ARCHIBALD McDONALD

The third party came for the most part from the parish of Kildonan where there was widespread poverty and distress. The crofters, tenants of the Duchess of Sutherland, had been evicted because the Duchess wished to use the land for sheep raising. Seven hundred applied to Lord Sellar for passage, but only one hundred persons could be accommodated. These were of a superior class to those in the earlier parties, and whole families as well as unmarried young men and women were included. Names such as Sutherland, Bannerman, Gunn, Fraser, McDonald, McPherson and McBeath were to be found in this group. Their graves may be seen in Kildonan burying ground north of Winnipeg, and the memory of these early settlers is honoured throughout the Canadian west. On June 28, 1813, the little fleet put out to sea from Stromness in the Orkneys. It consisted of the "Prince of Wales" carrying the settlers and the colony laborers, the "Eddystone" with the Company's servants, a brig bound for Labrador with Moravian missionaries and a government ship, "The Brazen." This time the passage was the quickest in the history of the Company, but before the Bay was reached "ship fever" broke out, a new experience for the Company's ships. By August 16, thirty settlers were being cared for in the hold.

and seven were already dead, among them the surgeon, Peter Launre, a Guernsey man and nephew of Sir Isaac Brock. This was a great loss, for not only was he the medical officer, but a young man of great promise who had been named by Lord Selkirk to take command of the expedition and to succeed Dr. Edwards on the council of Assinibouia. After his death the responsibility for the health of the party fell on Archibald McDonald, a young Highlander who, at Lord Selkirk's expense, had been educated in medicine in London during the previous year.

"Ship fever" has been conjectured to be typhoid, typhus, scarlet fever or cholera. It was also called 'jail fever' and was extremely contagious. For this reason it was the custom of that day to have bouquets of fresh flowers placed on the desks of judges presiding at assize courts. The disease was aggravated by overcrowding, poor food and insanitary surroundings. Sir William Osler states that Ireland was terribly scourged with typhus between the years 1817 and 1819. It is probable that the disease was present there in 1813. Donald Gunn who sailed from Stranraer to Hudson's Bay in 1813 in the "Eddystone" as a Company servant declares in his History of Manitoba that the disease which attacked the colonists on the water ship "Prince of Wales" was typhus.

If the landing had been made as was expected at York Factory where fresh food was available, the mortality and suffering would have been much less. For some unknown reason Captain Turner took his ship to Fort Churchill and the colonists disembarked at Sloop Cove. It had been intended that they should press on so that they might reach Red River before winter, but the change to the northern port made that impossible. As in the former instance William Auld opposed the scheme of colonization. He made every effort to have Macdonnell recalled and he vilified McDonald and the colonists.

In spite of all these troubles, the settlers passed a better winter than was anticipated. A good site fifteen miles up the Churchill was selected and rough log huts built. By November, partridges were plentiful and fresh food became available. Two more deaths from "ship fever" and one from tuberculosis occurred after departure of the ship. Kate McPherson, a young woman of 26, who, with a younger brother had come from Quibble, nursed the sick with devoted care. On April 6,

1814, the Sutherlanders set out to march overland on snowshoes to York Factory. The journey was rough, but they reached their camp two miles from York Factory, and after a month's rest set out on May 23, arriving at Red River on June 21, just less than a year from leaving the old land. Soon after their arrival Kate McPherson married Alexander Sutherland, a colonist who had been wounded near Corunna in the Peninsular war against Napoleon's forces. Their first home was a log house on a river lot given them as a freehold by Lord Selkirk. Sutherland Avenue in Winnipeg now runs west from the site of that log house. The colonists, many of whom had come from the parish of Kildonan in Sutherlandshire, gave that name to their parish north of Winnipeg. They were the best of the Selkirk colonists and they formed the backbone of the Red River colony.

The Pemnican War

THE *sauvages* were greeted by the earlier settlers who had returned from Pembina, but it was too late in the year to sow crops and farm implements were lacking. In order to ensure food for the settlers, Governor Miles Macdonnell laid an embargo on the export of all food supplies from Assiniboua. The North West Company and the *Metis*, the buffalo hunters of the plains, resented the order and the "Pemnican War" became a test of armed strength between rival companies. Archibald Macdonnell, who was both cousin and brother-in-law of Miles Macdonnell, with Duncan Cameron, wintering partners in the North West Company, were ordered by their superiors at Montreal to break up the Red River Colony and to revenge themselves on the Governor. In June, 1815, Miles Macdonnell surrendered himself to the Nor' Westers at Fort Gibraltar and was taken to Fort William to stand trial. On June 25 of that year the North West Company who had already persuaded 133 settlers to move to Upper Canada, served this notice on the remainder "All settlers to retire immediately from Red River and no trace of a settlement to remain." Two days later some 40 persons, under Dr. James White, departed in boats for Norway House at the northern end of Lake Winnipeg. The colony seemed to be "knocked on the head."

Help came from an unexpected quarter. Colin Robertson, a former Nor' Wester, had suggested that the Hudson's Bay Company should establish a post in the Athabasca country. Since Selkirk could not prevail on the authorities either in England or Canada to intervene in the dispute, he accepted Robertson's suggestion and met force with force. Colin Robertson recruited French Canadian voyageurs and set out for the Athabasca. At the Lake of the Woods he heard of the disaster to the colony and at Norway House he came upon the dispersed settlers. He implored the settlers to return, and on arriving at Red River they found all was not lost. Some of the crops had been sowed and hay had been made. They awaited the arrival of another band of settlers.

THE 1815 PARTY GOVERNOR SEMPLE AND DR. WHITE

The leader of the settlers driven out to Norway House was Dr. James White. An Edinburgh graduate who had been assistant surgeon on "H.M.S. Beagle", he came to the Red River in 1814 with a small group of the Hudson's Bay Company servants. He was then twenty-five years of age and Lord Selkirk thought highly of him. His remuneration was fixed at 50 pounds per annum, with lodging and subsistence for the first two years, and at the end of his term he was to receive 300 acres of land. He was appointed a member of Miles Macdonnell's council in July, 1814, and when Macdonnell surrendered himself in 1815, Dr. White became leader and signed the articles of agreement with the Metis. On June 11, 1815, while in the Governor's house, a shot whizzed by his head. It is possible that White was too easily intimidated by his rivals. The new Governor, Robert Semple, wrote of White that "he was unfit to command and a slave to liquor", but it may be that Semple, prim and precise, was hard to please. In any event, Dr. White fell in conflict beside the Governor a year later at Seven Oaks.

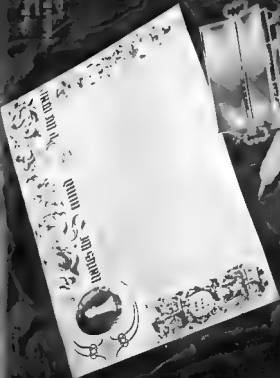
Governor Semple had travelled extensively and had written several books. Unfortunately, refinement and literary tastes were not the qualities needed in the governor of a primitive colony, and his travels had not acquainted him with a people like the "New Nation" or Metis—the offspring of French fathers and Indian mothers. Born in Boston, his parents had taken the King's side in the American Revolution. Semple went to London, became a successful man of business and was picked by Selkirk to succeed Miles Macdonnell. Selkirk was not a good judge of men and Semple did not prove equal to the exacting task. The settlers in the 1815 group were for the most part drawn from Kildonan and Helmuthle and were excellent material. They encountered none of the hardships at sea or on arrival which the earlier parties had met. Even Auld was no longer at York Factory to oppose them. In his place was Thomas Thomas, another surgeon, who was favorably inclined to the settlers. Semple's party left York Factory in September with Peter Fidler, the surveyor, in charge of the inland voyage and on

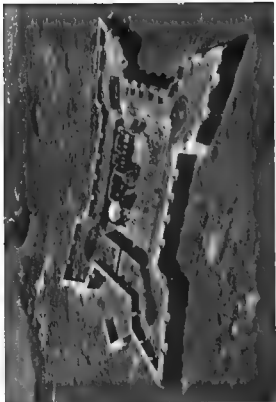
November 3 they reached the Red River to find the situation more hopeful than they had anticipated.

At first Semple was optimistic and paid little heed to the North-West opposition. This was only the calm before the storm. In September 1815, Lord and Lady Selkirk sailed from England for New York. On arrival, Selkirk learned that the Red River settlers had been driven out, but only when he reached Montreal did he realize the full import of the situation. He sought out the North West Company's head office and offered to make a settlement but had no success. He also failed to secure any promise of protection for his settlers from the governing bodies of Canada. Governor Drummond of Canada could not be convinced that Assiniboa was anything but a bowling wilderness.

The return of the settlers to the Red River drove the North West leaders, Duncan Cameron and Alexander Macdonnell, under cover but they sought an alliance with the Metis, headed by able Cuthbert Grant. Learning that Cameron was urging the Metis to attack the settlers, Colin Robertson urged Semple to tear down Fort Gibraltar and send Cameron to England via the Bay for trial. At first Semple rejected this advice and relations between him and Robertson became strained. Later Semple changed his mind and seized Fort Gibraltar on June 11, 1816. This brought about open warfare. The wintering partners of the North West Company at Fort William, A. N. McLeod, Robert Henry and Dr. John McLoughlin, detested the policy. They planned to send a party from Fort William which was to meet the "Indians" under Grant about June 19.

The Metis, under Cuthbert Grant, left Portage la Prairie on June 18, 1816, and on the next day reached Boggy Creek, there or four miles from the Forks. Here they held a council of war and set out north-eastward to meet the Fort William party about two miles north of Fort Douglas. On the evening of the 19th the Metis were sighted from Fort Douglas. Semple, with a band of 26 men, marched north down the settlement road and met the terrified colonists streaming toward the fort and crying out that the halfbreeds were coming. Noting that Grant's horsemens were numerous, Semple paused and sent John Bourke back for a cannon and reinforcements, then pushed on. Grant's men advanced







UPPER POINT GARDEN



John Christian Schulz



L. J. P.

in crescent formation to outflank Semple's little force. Boucher, a North-West Company clerk, galloped out. Semple seized the bridle; Boucher leaped to the ground, a shot rang out and firing became general. Lieutenant Holte, the Governor's aide, was the first to fall. Semple was wounded and later killed by a Metis, Francois Deschamps. When the brief struggle was over the Governor, Dr. White, Dr. Wilkinson, the private secretary, and eighteen other Hudson's Bay men and one Metis lay dead. The site of this melee is now marked by a cut stone monument at Seven Oaks on Main Street, about a quarter of a mile from the northern boundary of Winnipeg. Cuthbert Grant took over Fort Garry and was joined a day or two later by North-West parties from Fort William and Portage la Prairie. The Metis were publicly praised and rewarded and Pierre Pucon, the Metis troubador, chanted his songs of victory.

News of the disaster reached Lord Selkirk at Sault Ste. Marie. By an ironic twist of fate, the brave messenger from the Red River, Jean Baptiste Lagimodiere, was to become the grandfather of that champion of the Metis New Nation, Louis Riel. Unable to obtain military aid from the government, Selkirk hired some one hundred men of the disbanded Des Meurons and de Wasteville regiments. With these he pushed on to Fort William and there arrested three North-West bourgeois, William McGilvray, Kenneth MacKenzie and Dr. John McLoughlin. For 3,000 pounds Selkirk bought supplies of food at the fort from Daniel McKenzie, another North-Wester bourgeois, but in ill-favor with his associates.

The Montreal bourgeois issued a warrant for Selkirk's arrest and had it served on him at Fort William. In May, 1817, he left for the Red River colony which he reached in June. In four months spent at Red River, he made a treaty with the Indians, planned roads and bridges, made provision for Protestant and Catholic churches and created a general atmosphere of good will. Then he returned to Canada through the United States to stand trial in courts heavily loaded to favor his opponents, among whom was Bishop Strachan of Toronto. His health broken, Selkirk was compelled to return to England, and he died on April 8, 1820, at Pau in southern France.

NICHOLAS GARRY AND THE UNION

The bloodshed at Seven Oaks finally stirred the British government to action. They insisted on a union of the warring companies. This was arranged in 1821 after considerable negotiation in which Dr. John McLoughlin was one of the representatives of the warring North West partners. The new company retained the name Hudson's Bay Company, but of the fifty-three commissioned officers, thirty-two were North-Westerns, and in place of the policy being dictated from London or York Factory, much more latitude was given to meetings of councils such as the North West Company had been accustomed to hold at Fort William.

To smooth out the difficulties arising from the union, Nicholas Garry, Deputy Governor of the Company, was sent out, the alleged reason for his choice being that he was the only bachelor in the Committee. The diary of his trip is of great value. In his honor Fort Gibraltar No. 2 built in 1817 at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, was renamed Fort Garry. The peace-maker accomplished his task with much tact, yet firmness, and well deserves to be remembered.

After the death of Governor Semple, the post of Governor-in-chief, *Locus Titens*, was offered to Thomas Thomas who had befriended the 1815 group of settlers, but he declined and the position was taken by James Bird. Thomas had joined the service of the Company as a surgeon at the age of 23. He retired to the Red River settlement in 1819 and died ten years later. A tablet on the north wall of St. John's Cathedral in Winnipeg extols his Christian virtues. It was during his term as Superintendent of the Northern district that Norwegian settlers were brought out in 1814 to make a winter road from York Factory to Red River. The road was not successful, but Norway House bears testimony to the presence of the hardy Norwegians.

An interesting sidelight on the Miles Macdonnell's embargo on pemican comes in a personal communication dated May 3, 1944, to the writer from Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the well-known authority on Arctic life. From the *Selkirk Papers*, Vol. 4, pp. 1083-9, Public Archives of Canada, Stefansson quotes from William Auld, surgeon, Hudson's Bay Company Superintendent at York Factory in a communication dated May 13, 1814, in which Auld "gives his reasons for advising Captain Macdonnell to prevent the North-West Company traders

from carrying the Dried Provisions out of the lands ceded to Selkirk by the Hudson's Bay Company" Among them he states that the seizure of these provisions by the North Westers the two previous years had led the Hudson's Bay Company "from our anxiety to promote the welfare of the Settlers to give up part of the dried provisions collected by the Company's Servants as a result of which the Company are absolutely reduced to our English provisions in their stead, which it is the duty and interest of the Company's principal Officers to prevent, as being injurious to the health of the people, who during the two preceding Winters have suffered much from Scurvy, a disease entirely occasioned by salted and weak food and but too frequently especially at York Factory "

The Red River Colony

THE UNION of the two companies ensured the permanence of the Red River Colony. In addition to the Selkirk settlers, retired servants of the fur companies, the Des Meurons soldiers and Swiss brought out by the Selkirk estate were located along the two rivers. Because of the German soldiers who settled on the east side of the Red and along the Seine (German Creek), the name of Germany's patron saint, Saint Boniface, was given to the parish on the east side. The colony was not yet rid of misfortunes. In 1818 and 1819 the crops were consumed by swarms of grasshoppers and in 1826 there was a flood of the Red River such as has never been seen before or since. The only places of refuge from it were Stony Mountain, Bird's Hill and Silver Heights on the Assiniboine. This last disaster caused most of the Des Meurons and the Swiss to migrate to Minnesota, but the Scotch people—the retired servants of the Company and Metis remained. The arrival of two French Canadian priests, Rev. Joseph N. Provencher and Rev. Joseph Dumoulin, at Red River in 1818 did much to hold the Metis at the Forts. In 1820 the first Protestant clergyman, Rev. John West, came to the colony, and after three years was succeeded by Rev. D. T. Jones. Robert Logan established the first windmill on the site of Fort Douglas to grind wheat into flour. By 1824 Governor George Simpson could write to the Governor of the Company in London, Andrew Conkle: "This settlement is now so firmly established, and the bulk of its inhabitants so much attached to the soil that if the Company and executors were even inclined to abandon it and disperse its population, they could not accomplish it and nothing but superior force of arms could remove them."

ALEXANDER CADDIE

In 1821 the surgeon for the Colony was Mr. Caddie. In the instructions to the executors of the Selkirk estate is this paragraph: "Mr. Caddie seems to have little prospect of making much by his practice, and in the meantime if he remains at Red River, he is to be considered as entitled to live at the Fort, at the expense of the establishment. The executors

cannot allow any more salary but the appearance of a rapid increase of numbers at the settlement may tempt him to remain some time longer."

Even in 1821 rural practice did not pay well, but Mr Cuddie remained. In the memorandum for Capt R. H. Peely who was to be Governor of Red River is this note: "Mr Cuddie will remain another year as surgeon at Red River if he accepts the terms offered to him, viz. one hundred and fifty pounds, p. an. as a salary and an allowance of fifty pounds for his board and lodging: to find his own medicines and to have benefit of his practice—it being understood that he is to attend the poor who cannot pay him."

Mr William Douglas of this city who is conducting research into the Selkirk correspondence in the Provincial Library, states that Alexander Cuddie was recommended on April 3, 1819 as a surgeon for the Red River Settlement by Professor J. C. Oglethorpe of Aberdeen. On being accepted by Lord Selkirk, Cuddie sailed from Stromness in the Orkneys on June 16, 1819, and reached York Factory on August 31 with German and Scotch settlers as well as four calves for the settlement. Mr Cuddie stayed at Red River for four years, and in addition to his professional duties he acted as surveyor. George Sempson, on September 8, 1821 wrote to Andrew Colvile "Dr Cuddie is a troublesome, worthless fellow, his conduct is most indecorous last season and I think should be sent home." Governor Sempson at that time was not convinced of the value of the Red River Settlement and his judgments of subordinates tended to be harsh.

The "indecorous conduct" may have been that Dr Cuddie sided with the settlers who murmured at the high prices of the necessities from Europe and in Cuddie's letter to A. Colvile dated July 31, 1821, these words appear "some gentlemen drew up a memorial on their behalf." Was Dr Cuddie one of these gentlemen and was this the reason for Governor Sempson's strictures?

GOVERNOR GEORGE SEMPSON

In 1820, Andrew Colvile and the Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company sent out a young Scotman, George Sempson, aged about 33, who had no practical knowledge of the fur trade, but had shown diligence in business. Colvile wrote of him that he was "active and

intelligent with sufficient promptness and decision" The newcomer more than held his own against the North West opposition in the Athabasca and after the union in 1821 he was made Governor of the Northern Department Five years later when William Williams returned to England he became Governor-in-Chief of the Hudson's Bay territories Until his death in 1860 he continued in this post, the "Little Emperor" of a vast dominion from Labrador to the Pacific coast, and along that coast as far south as Yerba Buena (San Francisco) In his domain he was absolute answerable only to the Governor and Committee in London The new Company was able to take advantage of the exploration and discoveries of the North West Company's men, Alexander MacKenzie Simon Fraser and David Thompson there was also new territory to explore In many instances the chief factors and chief traders had been bitter rivals before the union, but Simpson proved an able conciliator He was a keen and unswerving judge of character In a private pocket-sized notebook he kept brief sketches of the Company's servants, indicating them only by number The existence of this Character Book was long known, but only within recent years was the key to the numbers discovered

Both in his business and personal life doctors played a considerable role In 1820 he married his eighteen-year-old cousin Frances, daughter of his benefactor George Geddes Simpson It was for her that Fort Frances, on Remy River was named In her first pregnancy she was attended by Dr William Todd The birth of the first son of the Governor excited much interest in the Colony Born in August 1821, he was baptised George Geddes, in January 1822 but he was a frail baby and died on the next Easter Sunday Possibly it was to provide a suitable home for his young wife that Governor Simpson had Lower Fort Garry built It was intended that this should be the centre of the Company's activities in Rupert's Land, but the Upper Fort, at the junction of the two rivers, soon regained first place and the Lower Fort became the summer house of the Governor and the seat of some of the meetings of the Council of Assiniboia

WILLIAM TODD

William Todd who attended Mrs. Simpson was an Irishman who entered the Company's service in 1816 as a surgeon of 21 He went

first on the "Prince of Wales" to York Factory in 1818 he was surgeon at the Red River Colony then returned to Europe. When he came back in 1821 he was successively at Lower Red River, York Factory, the Columbia district, Upper Red River with headquarters at Brandon House and Fort Ellice, Swan River, Severn and again at Swan River. He was promoted to be Chief Trader in 1831. In 1831 he was granted furlough and died on December 23 of that year.

RICHARD JULIAN HAMILYN

At the Red River Colony Dr. Todd was succeeded by Dr. Richard Julian Hamlyn. Apparently he was favorably known to Benjamin Harrison who was treasurer of Guy's Hospital and a member of the Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company and later Deputy Governor. Hamlyn was engaged by the Company in 1824. Sailing to York Factory on the "Prince of Wales" he left with James Hargrave and Edward South for Red River which he reached on October 13, 1824. Hargrave wrote of him "he is set up as the standard of perfection in everything worthy of being noticed." Thomas Simpson wrote from Fort Garry to Donald Ross at Norway House March 13, 1831:

The settlement has been extraordinarily prolific in births this season, and sickness and mortality are very rare. Dr. Hamlyn, however, seems to find plenty of employment. He has two fine horses and is continually galloping about.

Rev. (afterward Archdeacon) Cockran, builder of churches along the Red River, wrote to Robert Campbell, explorer of the Yukon:

"There is no lawyer and but one doctor (Hamlyn) in the settlement nor is there much use for either, so harmonious and friendly on the one hand is the intercourse that prevails throughout the community, diversified as it is in race, language and religion, and on the other hand so healthy is the climate that but for the occasional dropping off of old people, death would be forgotten by us altogether.

Hamlyn accompanied Governor Simpson in his trip to the Columbia district in 1828 and remained at Fort Vancouver in what is now Oregon. His relations with Dr. John McLoughlin, head of the Columbia district, were not happy, and although McLoughlin at first protested against Hamlyn being posted to Red River, he later wrote, "it is of no use to

keep a Gentleman who says he will not work" Hamlyn spent the season, 1830-31, in the Red River settlement then returned via York Factory. In England he made charges against Simpson which the Governor and Committee ignored. Simpson's summing up of the doctor was "The strangest compound of skill, simplicity, selfishness, extravagance, musical taste and want of courtesy I ever fell in with."

Dr. Hamlyn

After 1821 the Red River seems never to have been without a medical man. Doctors Cudde, Todd, Hamlyn, Saunders, Fisher and Hendry are mentioned in the records. Dr. Hendry is referred to in the Minutes of the Council of the Northern District of Rupert's Land, June 8, 1833, as having given a medical certificate regarding Chief Factor McKenac's ill health, and Thomas Simpson, writing on December 19, 1831, to Donald Ross mentions him. "The Governor (George Simpson) drives tandem at a terrible rate. Mr. McMillan sports a very dashing horse and sleigh and Dr. Hendry, Mr. Ballenden and I, being all well provided, follow in suitable style."

Dr. John McLoughlin

Reference has been made to Dr. McLoughlin, one of the most striking figures in the fur trade and the early history of the state of Oregon. He had a Herculean frame, with hair prematurely white as a result of a narrow escape from drowning in a storm on Lake Superior. The "White Eagle" and "Father of Oregon" were terms applied to him. Though he never practised in the Red River Colony he exercised a considerable influence on its welfare.

His mother was Angélique Fraser, daughter of Malcolm Fraser of the 78th Highlanders in Wolfe's army at the taking of Quebec and seigneur of Mount Murray at Malbuc from 1761. His father, John, was the son of a Scottish immigrant who had a farm on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence. After her husband's early death, Angélique took her two sons, John and David, to her father's old stone house. Both boys became doctors, David studied at Edinburgh and John served for four years as apprentice to Dr. James Fisher, receiving his licence by

examination in 1803. His uncles Alexander and Simon Fraser, were influential in the fur trade and secured a place for him with the North-West Company. In 1803 at Fort William he attended Daniel Harmon, the Vermonter, who had been sent to him for treatment. He opposed the Selkirk settlement at Red River, but when William McGillivray said that the blame for the Seven Oaks massacre could be thrown on the Indians, he retorted that not one Indian took part. As one of the wintering partners of the North-West Company he was in London in 1820-21 to take part in the negotiations leading to union. By the Deed Poll he was retained as Chief Factor, and was given charge of Rainy Lake, and afterward of the Columbia Department which took in the valley of the Columbia River. At Fort Vancouver on the Columbia, he lived in semi-regal state with his paper playing him to dinner each evening. He extended credit to starving American settlers who had crossed the mountains along the Oregon trail, credit that was not always repaid, and thus, together with McLoughlin's maintenance on punishment of the killers of his son in a Company post on the Pacific, led to a rupture with Governor Simpson. He retired from the Company's service in 1846 and died eleven years later at Oregon City. His daughter, Eloua, married William Glen Rae, brother of Dr. John Rae, the Arctic explorer. The unfortunate result of Glen Rae's political activities while in charge of the Company's business at San Francisco led to his suicide on January 19, 1845. These domestic griefs and business worries saddened McLoughlin's latter years, they could not detract from his nobility of character.

Dr. JOHN BURN

Up to 1832 the doctors of the Red River had come from the old land. Now the colony was to have one of its own sons to serve them. This was John Bunn, born in Rupert's Land, and son-in-law of Thomas Thomas. His father, Thomas Bunn, was a liveryman of the City of London who entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. His mother was the daughter of John McNab, surgeon, who was in charge of a Company post on the Bay. John Bunn received his education at Edinburgh, including two years as a medical student, up to 1819, then was recalled by his grandfather.

From 1819 to 1823 he was in the Company's employ. After 1821 he was sent to the Red River where his father had gone to live. In 1829 he was married to Catherine Thomas, and from the union there were three sons, Thomas, John and William. The eldest son studied law, played a prominent part in the troubles of 1859-70, and represented St. Clements in Manitoba's first legislative assembly. Dr. John Bunn spent the season of 1831-32 in Edinburgh University continuing his medical studies. His wife, who had been solicitous in her letters for his welfare, had little more than a year of happiness after his return. She died on January 3, 1834, in her twenty-sixth year, soon after her third son was born. A black tombstone in St. John's Cemetery, Winnipeg, close to the Cathedral, marks her resting place and within the sacred building is a marble tablet to her memory beside that of her father.

In his home at Middlechurch the doctor brought up his boys and practised his profession. Such grand old Red River residents as Mrs. John Norquay, widow of the premier, Miss Janet Bannerman and Archbishop Samuel Pruchard Matheson have told the writer of Dr. Bunn's tirelessness in travelling over the country to minister to the sick. On horseback in summer and by dog team in winter he would cross the plains to the lonely farm to which he was called. For years he was the leading doctor in the settlement, which, in 1832, numbered 2,751 souls. By 1846 the population was 4,439, strung along the banks of the Red and the Assiniboine.

In addition to his medical practise he was prominent in community life. By 1833 he was a member of the Council of Assiniboua, and in all he attended fifty-eight meetings of the council. He was coroner, sheriff, clerk of the court, recorder or magistrate and governor of the jail.

As coroner and magistrate he received in 1840 the deposition of John Flett who was one of the four men who found on a Minnesota plain the dead body of Thomas Simpson, Arctic explorer and cousin of Governor Simpson. His death is one of the unsolved mysteries—was it murder or suicide? The fact that Simpson's body was buried outside the consecrated ground of St. John's Cemetery indicated that the judgment of that day was suicide, but many up to the present day

mantain he was murdered. His grave on the bank of the Red is marked by a bronze tablet, placed by the Historical Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

A photograph of Dr. Bunn, given by Miss Anna Cowan, daughter of Dr. William Cowan, shows him as a man of fine open countenance whom one would instinctively trust.

On the morning of May 31, 1861, he was on the river bank at Upper Fort Garry with Chief Trader Robert Campbell watching the flood waters. The breakfast bell rang out and the doctor went to his room. When he did not appear at the table Governor MacTavish sought him and found him unconscious. Surgeon James Paxton of the Detachment of the Royal Canadian regiment stationed at the fort attended him, but within an hour he was dead. The issue of the *Not' Wester*, first newspaper in Western Canada, dated June 1, 1861, told the story of his death. The headlines of this issue were, "The American Rebellion, Fort Sumter Captured, Riots at Baltimore."

The late Archbishop Matheson, in the address given at the religious service at the 98th annual meeting of the British Medical Association, in front of Manitoba's legislative building on August 26, 1930, related that as a boy he had noted how the news of Dr. Bunn's death was received. "I had never before seen strong stalwart rugged men convulsed with grief, many of them slipped quietly away to conceal their emotions. It was then that I learned what an earnest and self-denying medical man can mean to his patients."

A DOCTOR OF THE POOR

At a meeting of the Council of Assiniboua, December 29, 1869, a petition was received from Dr. Covenant stating that he was called on every day, more or less, to attend the poor, and that being himself a poor man, he could not afford to give his medicines for nothing. The council found that he was very diligent in attending to the sick, especially among the very poor, who at this season of general distress were quite unable to compensate him in any way, and granted him twenty pounds for that year alone.

BRITISH TROOPS AT RED RIVER

The possibility of invasion from the South "14° 40' or eight" led to a detachment of the 6th Regiment, under Lt Col Crofton, being sent to the Red River in September, 1846. Their medical officer was Dr Duncan, who built a small organ for St. Boniface Cathedral, the one with the "turrets twain", which burned in 1860. Before the troops left in 1848 a grand ball was held at the Lower Fort. Dr Dunn, writing to Donald Ross at Norway House, gave a description of the affair "The amusement commenced by Dr Duncan's choir singing a stanza of 'God Save the Queen', and then 'Here's a Health to all Good Lassies', and they further added to the enjoyment of the evening by occasionally interspersing some choice songs and glees which were sung in a style hitherto unheard by the echoes of Rupert's Land."

A detachment of the Royal Canadian Regiment was stationed at Fort Garry in 1857. The medical officers were Dr Stranaghan and Dr Paxton. One of the Ensigns, Julian Cammell, entered the Hudson's Bay service and was the father of the late Charles Cammell, LL.D., Deputy Minister of Mines, and Dr George Cammell of Austin and Winnipeg.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

Prior to the coming of the 6th Regiment there was an epidemic of "Bloody flux" (cholera?) which, according to the historian, Alexander Ross, began among the Indians of White Horse Plain and soon spread to the whites. "From the 18th of June" (1846) says Ross, "to the 2nd of August the deaths averaged seven a day, or 321 in all, being one out of every sixteen of our population. Of these, one sixth were Indians, two-thirds half breeds and the remainder whites—many houses were closed altogether, not one in the family, old or young being left in them."

DR. WILLIAM COWAN

In order to keep peace in the community after the departure of Col Crofton's command, a body of military penitentiaries was sent out in 1849 under Major W. B. Caldwell who became Governor of Assinibosa. On

the ship which brought them over were Dr. David Anderson, *late* Bishop of Rupert's Land and Dr. William Cowan. Dr. Cowan was a graduate of the University of Glasgow who, having contracted cholera soon after he began practice, was so reduced in health that he sought to go to British Columbia. The Hudson's Bay Company had no vacancy there but persuaded him to go as surgeon with the passengers. After his arrival at Red River he entered the Company's service and in 1856 was in charge at Moose Factory; in 1860 became Chief Trader. Two years later he visited England and in 1862 he returned to Fort Garry to be second in command to Governor William MacTavish. The governor was gravely ill and much of the responsibility of administration fell on Dr. Cowan. He was in charge of the Fort on November 3, 1869 when the *Métis* marched in from St. Norbert. There at the Barrier they had turned back members of the suite of Hon. William McDougall who had come from eastern Canada to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba. The *Métis* slipped quietly into Fort Garry and when the Doctor ordered the two at the main gate to be off they said that they had come to protect the Fort against a danger. To the query "What danger?" they returned an evasive answer. Dr. Cowan sent for Louis Riel, the leader, who promised to withdraw his men. Instead, Riel doubled the guards and finally took possession of all the buildings within the walls and imprisoned Dr. Cowan. The doctor escaped to Lower Fort Garry and then made his way by York boat to Hudson's Bay and by ship to England. Later he returned to Winnipeg where his opinion was much sought by other doctors who appreciated his skill and learning. In 1879 he was chairman at a meeting to organize the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society and became its first Vice-President. A few years later he removed to St. Paul where he died in 1902. Some of his medical books are in the library at the Medical School in Winnipeg. Dr. O'Donnell called him "a man of refined tastes and one of Nature's noblemen."

Dr. Boddison

H. S. Boddison was born in London in 1832 and took his medical course at Guy's Hospital. At nineteen, after completing two years of his course, he went to York Factory on one of the Company's ships.

After graduating in 1832 he set out for Rupert's Land and practised at Red River until 1839, when he married Frances Omand and went to York Factory as Company surgeon. He returned to the Red River in 1865 and practised in St. Andrew's parish until his death on March 20, 1881. He died at Headingly at the residence of his son-in-law, John Taylor Jr., and was buried in St. Andrew's churchyard. During the six months outbreak of smallpox among the Icelanders of Gamla soon after their arrival in 1876 he treated the sufferers and endured many hardships and privations. His practice at St. Andrews yielded little remuneration, but his life was spent in trying to relieve the sick. His yellowed diplomas from Guy's Hospital, dated May 26, 1832, bear famous signatures such as Thomas Addison, who gave his name to a disease and a type of anaemia, John Hilton, surgeon, who wrote the classic "Rest and Pain", and Alfred Taylor, whose textbook of medical jurisprudence is still an authority in court of law. No better evidence of the lack of knowledge concerning Rupert's Land in 1832 can be given than the fact that on his certificate of membership in the Royal College of Surgeons, London, the name and address are given as "Henry Septimus Beddome, Hudson's Bay, North America".

The Birth Pangs of a Province

THE BIRTH OF MANITOBA as a province, the first to be added to the Canadian federation of 1867, was not effected without turbulence and bloodshed. Time has eased, but never wholly erased the bitterness and tensions of that period. There was a triangle of conflicting interests, first the Hudson's Bay officials, nominally in authority through the Council of Assiniboua, their servants and the Red River settlers, largely of Scottish origin, second, the French-speaking Metis, third, the Canadian party, most of whom were newcomers from Ontario. Of the doctors, William Cowan and Curtis James Bird belonged to the first group, J. C. Schultz, J. S. Lynch, J. H. O'Donnell, A. G. Jackson and A. Codd were in the Canadian group. All played a not inconsiderable part in the troubles of 1869-70. The Hudson's Bay officers were disappointed and disillusioned. They felt that in the extinction of the title to Rupert's Land and reorganization of the Company in 1863, and in the sale of the territory to Canada for 300,000 pounds, they had been "sold like cattle" and they were ready to hand over their authority as the governing body of the community.

Louis Riel, orator and visionary, with some education for the priesthood, was the leader of the Metis who felt themselves to be the "New Nation" sprung from western soil. The fiery champion of the Canadian party, ready and willing for a fight, was Dr. Schultz who opposed both the Hudson's Bay Company and the Metis. The part played by Dr. Cowan acting for the seriously ill Governor William MacTavish, was conciliatory and Dr. Bird tried to find constitutional means of arriving at a just and peaceable settlement.

CURTIS JAMES BIRD

Curtis James Bird, son of Chief Factor James Curtis Bird, one-time Governor of Assiniboua, was born in 1838 at Marchmont House in Middlechurch on the Red River. He was educated at St. John's College in Winnipeg and took his medical course at Guy's Hospital, London. Returning to the Red River he practised first on the Bird estate which

included Bird's Hill, then moved to the new centre growing up north of Fort Garry, which was to be Winnipeg.

In 1867 he married the widow of Charles McDermott, daughter of Donald Ross. Charles Factor at Norway House. Dr. Bird succeeded Dr. Burn as coroner and became a member of the Council of Assinibouia in 1868. When Rupert's Land was sold to the Dominion of Canada in 1869 and the Council of Assinibouia ceased to be, he became a member of the Provincial Convention which met at Fort Garry January 25 to February 11, 1870. James Ross, Thomas Burn, Louis Riel, Louis Schmidt, Charles Nolin and Dr. Bird were appointed to draw up a Bill of Rights for the new province. In the first provincial election, December 30, 1870, he was elected member for St. Paul's parish and appointed Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. He was concerned at the time of Winnipeg's first murder, when Dupont, a Winnipeg politician, shot a soldier named Wright in Fort Garry. As speaker of the Legislative Assembly he gave an adverse ruling in 1873 regarding a bid to incorporate the City of Winnipeg. This aroused much feeling among those who thought he had been influenced by the Hudson's Bay Company which opposed incorporation. On the night of March 6, 1873, he was called out ostensibly to see the wife of Rev. John Black in Kildonan, and when near the present site of the Royal Alexandra Hotel he was dragged from his sleigh and a pail of tar hung over his fine beaver coat. Though a reward was offered by the government no information leaked out as to the identity of his assailants. He owned a drug store at Main Street and Bannatyne Ave. which boasted the first soda fountain in the Canadian west. While on a trip to England in May, 1876, with Rev. S. P. Matheson, later Archbishop of Rupert's Land, he contracted pneumonia and died in London. He was the Brax Braxwell of the profession, a good diagnostician and a man of culture and refinement. An oil portrait of him as Speaker is in the Legislative Building.

JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHULTZ

In the 1860's medical men from Eastern Canada began to turn their eyes to the new west. Among them was John Christian Schultz whose life was nothing if not colorful. From his Danish father he inherited the red hair, blue eyes and rugged frame which enabled him to stand

tremendous privation in his early days in the western country and possibly from his Irish mother his love of a fight. Elizabeth Reilly McKenney was a widow in Amherstburg, Ontario, with several children. She married William Schultz, a rolling stone, but able, well educated and a candidate for the Lutheran ministry. Their son was named John Christian. His half brother Henry McKenney set up a trading post at what is now the corner of Main and Portage in the City of Winnipeg.

In 1860, Schultz visited McKenney and then returned east to complete his medical studies at Victoria College. Born at Amherstburg on January 1, 1840, he was educated at Oberlin College Ohio, Queen's University Kingston and Victoria College Toronto. In 1861 he returned to the west with his faithful shadow, Dr. W. R. Brown, a dentist. The two were closely associated in many enterprises and Dr. Brown was one of the Schultz family until his death.

Young Dr. Schultz soon made his mark in the Red River community. When the Institute of Rupert's Land, a scientific and historical society was formed, he was the first secretary, the president being William MacTavish, Governor of Assiniboua. After the revolt of the Sioux Indians of Minnesota in 1862, Hatch's Independent Battalion of Cavalry was stationed at Pembina just across the international boundary. A lodge of Freemasons was formed among these troops and residents of Fort Garry. Schultz was present at the first meeting held about January 15, 1864. C. W. Nash, Captain Hatch's battalion, was Worshipful Master and John Schultz, M.D., Junior Deacon. A few weeks later Hatch's battalion was moved from Pembina. On May 20, 1864, the Grand Lodge of Minnesota granted a dispensation for Northern Light lodge to open in Fort Garry, British Territory and Bro. John Schultz was named to act as Worshipful Master. In the "Nor Wester" of January 25, 1865, appears an account of a meeting of this lodge on December 27, 1864. Other officers named were A. G. B. Barnstyme, William Inaater, Thomas Burin and C. J. Bird, M.D. The meetings of the lodge ceased with the troubles of 1869.

According to Archbishop Matheson, Dr. Schultz was the first in the community to undertake major surgery. He attended John Hugh Sutherland of Kildonan who died after being shot by the half-witted

Metta, Parson, in the winter of 1869-70. In later life Dr. Schultz addressed the students of Manitoba Medical College and attended medical meetings.

It was not, however, as a surgeon, but rather as a trader and poutician that he made his name. He had a drugstore and dwelling on Main Street between Water and Notre Dame Avenue east, and here he also traded in furs. This did not commend him to the Hudson's Bay Company which wished to have a monopoly of the fur trade. In 1864 Schultz became a partner in the "Nor' Wester" the first newspaper in the Canadian west, which had been started in December 1859. When the printing shop burned down in the winter of 1864-65, Schultz bought from Alonzo Barnard, a Minnesota Presbyterian missionary, an ancient hand press and type. In the "Nor' Wester" Schultz published fiery articles against the Hudson's Bay Company's desire for monopoly and its lack of initiative in developing the country. He became sole proprietor of the newspaper, but in 1868 transferred it to Dr. Bowen who continued his policies. In that year Schultz was arrested for contempt of court of the Council of Assiniboia over his refusal to pay a debt incurred by McKenney and Schultz, but his friends took him out of the Fort Garry jail by force. The charge was dropped and according to Dr. O'Donnell, this incident was "the final blow to the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company".

Rev. Roderrick McBeth and Colonel Sam Steele, who knew him intimately, have written of his herculean frame. As an example of his hardihood one may cite the perilous trip on the Crow Wing Trail from St. Paul to Fort Garry in the autumn of 1862 when the Sioux had massacred hundreds of Minnesota settlers. Travelling only at night and without camp fires, he and an American companion made the perilous trip and restored communications.

When Louis Riel formed his provisional government in 1869 and raised the fleur-de-lis and shamrock flag at Fort Garry, Schultz hoisted over his store the British red ensign with the word "Canada" on the fly. Riel demanded that Schultz hand over to him Canadian government goods stored in the Schultz warehouse and Schultz refused. A group of Canadians, including Dr. Lynch and Dr. O'Donnell, defended the warehouse, but on December 7, 1869, they were compelled to surrender.

to Riel's superior force, backed by the cannons of Fort Garry. Writing at a later date Dr. O'Donnell calls this decision to defend the warehouse "Schultz's Murder." Schultz and forty-six other Canadians were taken to Fort Garry. For two days Schultz was held in solitary confinement, but his resourceful wife managed to smuggle in two pistols and a penknife hid in a loaf of bread. On the dark, stormy night of January 23, 1870, he cut up his buffalo robe into strips to make a rope. He squeezed through a window twenty feet above ground, but in letting himself down the shagunapps' broke. He injured his thigh in the fall. In spite of this he scaled the outer wall and made his way to Kildonan where he was sheltered by Robert McBeath. He urged the Kildonan settlers to join with a party from Portage la Prairie to force the release of the prisoners, but after Sutherland's death the settlers refused to march against Fort Garry. As the Portage group was returning home Thomas Scott was seized by Riel's troops and imprisoned in Fort Garry. Riel put a price on the head of Schultz, but the doctor, with Joseph Monahan as guide, made his way over frozen wastes to Duluth, whence he took train to Toronto. After a so-called courtmartial Scott was shot by Riel's men on March 4, 1870. The news was flashed to eastern Canada and before a crowded meeting at Toronto on April 6, Schultz, Charles Mair, the poet, and Dr. Lynch denounced the shooting and urged the government to send troops to the Red River. Colonel Wolseley, Inspector General of Canadian forces, set out on May 21 from Collingwood at the head of the 60th British Rifles and Canadian militia. While this force was making its arduous way over the old Nor' Wester route from Fort William, Manitoba became by law, a province of the Canadian confederation on July 15. On August 24, Wolseley, with 438 British regulars, disembarked from boats on the Red River at the foot of Lombard Street on a cold, rainy morning. They marched through the mud to Fort Garry only to find that Riel and his adjutant had fled over the Assiniboine, leaving their unfinished breakfast. The Canadian militia arrived a few days later. With the coming of the first Lieutenant-Governor, Adams G. Archibald, on September 2, law and order gradually prevailed, but in the previous eleven months the seeds of dissension had been sown. All the efforts of men of good will failed to keep down the rank growth of hatred and violence. The

Red River troubles were the curtain-raiser for the tragedy of the rebellion on the Saskatchewan River in 1885 which cost Riel his life.

For the 1870 incident, Schultz made claim for rebellion losses of \$65,065 of which \$10,000 was for his imprisonment. Before claims were adjusted by Judge Johnson, he received an advance of \$20,000.

Schultz then turned to politics. He became successively member of the Council of Northwest Territories, M. P. for Lacombe (1871), Senator (1883) and Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba (1888). In 1894 he was knighted as Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George. Through his North West Trading Company and his interests in the South Western Railway Company and the Great North West Telegraph Company he gained considerable wealth. He died in Monterey, Mexico, April 13, 1896. A "Winnipeg Free Press" editorial referred to his "splendid egotism". The late Dr. H. H. Chown, who knew him from 1880, wrote that he was a fearless, forcible speaker, a worker, a fighter by choice and a firm friend of all Western interests.

JAMES SPENCER LYNCH

One of the four doctors defending the Schultz warehouse was Dr. James Spencer Lynch. Born near London, Ontario, he was educated at Toronto University and after graduating in medicine he became surgeon on an Allan Line steamship. He came to the Red River in 1868 in the party of Snow, the surveyor, who had been instructed to build a road, now known as the Dawson road. Because of grasshoppers the harvest of the previous year had failed and the Canadian government authorized the building of a road from the Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry as a relief project. After the Metis seized Fort Garry in November, 1869, Colonel J. S. Dennis, Conservator of Peace, authorized Dr. Lynch to raise a company of English-speaking Canadians in opposition to the Provisional Government, but the coming of the troops under Colonel Wolley prevented any open clash of arms between the Metis and the Canadians.

In 1871 Lieutenant-Governor Archibald called a meeting to discuss the establishment of a hospital in Winnipeg, and Dr. Lynch was present. In the following year he was elected a member of the attending staff of the newly-formed Winnipeg General Hospital. When smallpox

broke out at Groul among the newly-arrived Icelandic immigrants, he was put in charge of measures to control the epidemic. He was also a member of the Sanitary Board of the District of Keewatin (now Saskatchewan and Alberta) formed to deal with smallpox among the Indians.

Ere long he became involved in politics. While practising for a time at Portage la Prairie with Dr. Jackson, he contested Marquette in the first Manitoba federal election in 1871, losing to Robert Cunningham. In the election of 1872, Lynch and Angus McKay each received 1,282 votes. Both candidates went to Ottawa to claim the seat, but before the ad hoc election committee reported, the house dissolved and Dr. Lynch did not seek re-election. In consequence of this tie vote, the House ruled that in the event of candidates receiving an equal number of votes, the returning officer should cast a ballot.

In 1877 he became first president of the newly formed College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba, and after his death the Council of the College awarded a silver medal, the Lynch Clinical Medal, for the best report of cases treated in the Winnipeg General Hospital. For twenty years he was medical adviser to the Hudson's Bay Company. His photograph hangs in the doctor's room of the Winnipeg General Hospital. His residence at the corner of Garry and St. Mary's Avenue has recently been torn down to make way for the new post office building.

He died July 22, 1894. In a personal communication, Archbishop Matheson told the story of his passing: "I visited him at the Winnipeg General Hospital during his last illness and he died in my arms. Courageous and bright to the last, when his wife came in as he was just passing away and said, 'Do you know me, James?' 'Why, of course,' was his reply. 'I was present at your wedding, if you can look back that far.' " Dr. H. H. Chown spoke of him as "a true gentleman in appearance, in manner and in spirit."

JOHN HARRISON O'DONNELL

John Harrison O'Donnell was born in Simcoe County, Ontario, and graduated in medicine at Victoria University in 1861. In 1869, with his wife and two children, he set out for the Red River. At St. Paul he met a fellow Canadian, James J. Hill, the railway builder, who warned him that the Métis at Fort Garry were threatening mischief to the

Honorable William McDougall, the designated Lieutenant-Governor of the province-to-be. Hall introduced him to a Red River pioneer, William Gomes Fonseca, who advised the doctor to don the native jacket, cap, belt, moccasins and to sacrifice his magnificent black Don-dreary whalers. Some of the vice-regal party and the Fonseca party travelled together from Pembina, but Captain and Mrs. Cameron and servants were stopped at the barrier near St. Norbert, while Fonseca and his group were allowed to proceed.

Dr. O'Donnell helped to defend the Schultz warehouse and was taken prisoner, but later was released. As Justice of the Peace he had the pleasure of making out a warrant for the arrest of his former jailers, Ruel and Leprie, on the arrival of Colonel Wolseley, but he stated that the indiscretion cost him his commission as magistrate.

The following extract from the "Manitoba Free Press" of March 18, 1875, shows O'Donnell as the leading surgeon of that day:

"The operation of lithotomy was successfully performed on a Winnipeg citizen, James Sinclair, by Dr. O'Donnell, assisted by Drs. Bird, Cook and Baldwin. A stone was removed weighing 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs."

The doctor owned a fast trotter, bred and raised by Archbishop Tache, which won many prizes on American race tracks.

On the creation of Manitoba's upper house, the Legislative Council, on March 15, 1871, Dr. O'Donnell became a member of that body until it was abolished in January, 1876. He took active part in the formation of the Winnipeg General Hospital, and was president of the attending staff until 1882, and senior consulting physician from that date until his death. He was president of the Medical Board which later became the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba, first president of the Manitoba Board of Health and a member of the first University Council. In 1897, when the British Medical Association met at Montreal for its first meeting outside the British Isles, Dr. O'Donnell presented a letter from Honorable Thomas Greenway, Premier of Manitoba, inviting the Association to meet in Winnipeg. Thirty-three years later that invitation was accepted. He died at Winnipeg, October 28, 1912, and the "Free Press" styled him "the best hearted of Physicians".

A. G. JACOB

(Also spelled Jacques and Jakes)

Dr. A. G. Jacob was one of the suite of Honorable Wm. McDougall, but, unlike the other members, he was allowed to go on to Red River. For a time he practised at Portage la Prairie where he prospered as the first assessment roll there showed that he held considerable real estate. Later he moved to Winnipeg and his practice developed into one of the largest in the city. He was a witness to the signing of the Lake Winnipeg Indian Treaty, 1875, and secretary to the Indian Treaty Commission in 1876 when treaties were signed at Fort Carlton and Fort Pitt. At these ceremonies detachments of the recently-formed North West Mounted Police were in attendance. When the Winnipeg General Hospital was instituted he and Dr. William Cowan were named as Honorary Consulting Physicians.

ALFRED CODD

The surgeon with the Ontario Rifles in the Wolseley expedition was English-born Dr. Alfred Codd, who remained in Winnipeg after the greater part of that battalion returned to their homes. For many years he was surgeon to the troops stationed at Fort Osborne barracks, which stood on the site now occupied by the Legislative Buildings, and he also carried on an extensive private practice. In the 1885 campaign on the Saskatchewan he was mentioned in despatches. He retired on February 18, 1906, as Medical Officer of Military District with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

OTHER DOCTORS

Other doctors of the 70's were Doctors Turver, L. A. Parr, J. B. Campbell and L. M. A. Roy. Dr. Turver is said to have been a one-time partner of Dr. Schultz. Dr. Parr and Dr. Roy practised in St. Boniface and Ste. Agathe respectively. Dr. J. Desjardins came to Red River as a surgeon with the Wolseley expedition and died at Winnipeg on September 23, 1882. Dr. Campbell remained for only a few years but was a member of the first Medical Board.

Laying Foundations

As first constituted, Manitoba was so small that it was called "the postage stamp province". The northern boundary crossed the top of the southern end of Lake Winnipeg and the western boundary stopped short of the present town of Gladstone. The eastern boundary was ill-defined and for years was a subject of dispute between Ontario and Manitoba. The Federal government sided with Manitoba, the case was fought through the courts until the British Privy Council, the highest legal authority, decided in favor of Ontario. It cannot be said that much planning or foresight went into the formation of the new province. However, it had that status from July 15, 1870 and its thirteen thousand people had to lay foundations. The boundaries have been extended twice since 1870, once in 1881 and again in 1912. At the latter date the eastern and northern boundaries were extended so that Manitoba again had seaports on the Bay, Port Nelson, near York Factory, and Port Churchill.

INCORPORATION OF THE PROFESSION

The first legislature of Manitoba enacted a statute on May 3, 1871, to incorporate the medical profession under the name of the "Provincial Medical Health Board of Manitoba". Provision was made for the election of a board of governors and other officers to set examinations for licence to practise and to give courses of instruction and study. The Manitoba Medical Act, assented to on February 28, 1877, changed the name of the corporation to "College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba", enlarging its powers and made other changes. The College still functions as the corporate body of organized medicine in Manitoba and is responsible to the Government of Manitoba for the licensing of medical practitioners and their proper registration. Medical education is in the hands of the University of Manitoba, also established in 1877.

FIRST REGISTER OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

The first register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba, contained in a thin folio volume bound in leather, is carefully

preserved. It bears the following names, with the exception of some doctors who registered with the College but never practised in the province

NAME	AGE	DATE OF REGISTRATION	PREVIOUS LICENSE
Agnew, Merin		Nov. 21, 1879	1878, Victoria College, Toronto
Red, C. J.		Oct. 2, 1879	
Baldwin, W. A.		Jan. 5, 1879	
Benson, Edward		Oct. 8, 1879	Bellerose, N.Y. and Victoria College
Barnard, R. J.		Jan. 1881, Port Portage	1877, Edinburgh
Betz, R. G.		June 1, 1882	1878, Victoria College
Codd, A.	34	Feb. 7, 1877, England	1868, McGill
Cowan, Wm.		June 11, 1877	1848, Glasgow
Cowan, James, Portage la P.		1879	1862, Victoria College
Corbett, S. C.		June 1, 1882	1867, Victoria
Chown, Henry Haslock	23	July 12, 1882	1879, Queen's U.
Cameron, Duncan Henry Essex	24		1877, McGill
Cornell, Sanford A., Bellevue		1882	1878, Trinity and Toronto
Clark, Charles Whitefield	37	Dec., 1882	1866, Hahnemann Medical College, Homoeopathic Med. Council
Pergande, Alexander Hugh		1882	1881, Toronto, Trinity
Peterson, Robert B.		1879	1863, Queen's U.
Plewing, Alexander		1882, Brandon	1867, Harvard and Glasgow
Pisard, Theophrast		1878, St. Boniface	1876, Victoria
Good, James Wilfred	26		1877, Toronto and Edinburgh
Gauthier, Herman P.		1877	1851, Carleton U Vermont
Gillies, Neil	43	1882, Scotland	1871, Queen's
Gray, J. Sidney	31	1881	1876, McGill
Henderson, Donald		1878, Scotland	1858, Queen's
Hagarty, Daniel M. J.	35	1879, Portage la Prairie	1868, McGill
Howden, Robert	46	1882, Quebec	1857, McGill
Hugginson, Henry Abner		1881, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg	1881, McGill
Jones, A. G.		1875	Toronto
Joos, James R.	30	1882	1879, L.R.C.P., London
Kerr, James	12	1880, Ireland	1879, Queen's
Lawson, Charles James	29	1882	1879, McGill
Lynch, James Spencer	35	1876	1864, Upper Canada Medical Board
Lowy, Frank Eastwick		1882, Portage la Prairie	1880, Toronto, Trinity

Name	Age	Date of Admission	Previous Location
Maclean, Marshall	39	1875, Portage la Prairie	1877, Toronto, Trinity
Macdonnell, A. J. S.	1882		L.C.P. & S. Man.
McDermid, Andrew	1882		1879, Toronto, Trinity
McDermid, John L.	1882	Brandon	1874, M.C.P. & S. Ontario
McConnell, Benj. Jacob	1881	Nelsonville	1881, Queen's
McFadden, John James	1882	Norwapa	1879, Toronto
MeLace, Wm. J.	27	1881	1878, McGill
O'Donnell, John Harrison	18	1874, Norfolk, Ont.	1880, Victoria
Patterson, James	40	1882	1864, McGill
Scholes, John Christian	37	1874	1861, Victoria
Sutherland, Wm. R. D.	73	Aug. 20, 1880	1880, Victoria
Stewart, Maurice McDonald	24	1881	1879, McGill
Young, David	39	Dec. 3, 1875, Lower Fort Garry	1877, Queen's
Yocum, Lillian E.		Sept. 20, 1882	1882, M.D. Michigan Examination for License
Whitford, James W.	12	May 30, 1880, McGill	
Wilson, Robert		Dec. 14, 1880, Nelsonville, Carleton Co.	1883, Trinity, Toronto
Wilson, David Henry		Dec. 10, 1880, Nelsonville, Brandon	1878, Trinity

On looking over the list of the first registrants, one notes that the greater number (nineteen) had been educated at Toronto (Victoria, Trinity), ten at McGill University, seven at Queen's, two at Edinburgh, two at Glasgow, two had English degrees, and four had degrees from colleges in the United States. The professional standard was at least reasonably high, and the list includes some exceptionally able men. Biographical notes on some of these early registrants follow below, but notes on James Kerr, J. W. Good and H. H. Chown will be found in the chapter entitled "Manitoba's Medical School"

NEVIN AGNEW

Nevin Agnew had been Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at Victoria College, Toronto, before coming to Winnipeg. He championed the cause of the young men who wished to study medicine in Winnipeg, and so led to the formation of a medical school. On February 21, 1884, before the Historical and Scientific Society he read a paper entitled "Our Water Supply" in which he foresaw the Lake of the Woods as the reservoir from which Winnipeg would draw its water when it became the commercial metropolis of the west.

R. J. BLANCHARD

Robert Johnstone Blanchard is a name revered in western medical circles for his grasp of surgical principles and for his character. Born in Truro, Nova Scotia, in 1853, he studied at Edinburgh and served as a doctor there under Joseph Lister, the Quaker who revolutionized the practice of surgery. Returning to Canada he was a surgeon for the Canadian Pacific Railway. He is registered as practising at Rat Portage (Kenora), a town claimed by both Manitoba and Ontario, but when the railway was completed to Winnipeg on July 26, 1881, he moved to that boom town. For well over a year Winnipeg was the centre of frenzied buying and selling of lots and subdivisions. The price of lots, not only in Winnipeg, but at Grand Valley (Brandon), Emerson and Nelson, while soared to dizzy heights, but fell even more quickly in the slump that followed. In 1882 there were ninety-two doctors in the province, but in 1893 there were only thirty-three in Winnipeg, and the total in Manitoba was less than in the boom year eleven years earlier.

Dr. Blanchard was one of the founders of Manitoba Medical College, and he continued for many years to be the Canadian Pacific Railway surgeon. In 1909 he was President of the Canadian Medical Association. He served as Medical officer of the Winnipeg Field Battery, and when the first World War broke out he went overseas in command of No. 3 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station. It was to this unit that Lieutenant Revere Oiler, R.A., only son of Sir William Oiler, was brought when fatally wounded on August 29, 1917. In 1921 Dr. Blanchard received the degree LL.D., *honoris causa*, from the University of Manitoba. After his retirement from active practice he and Dr. H. H. Chown were medical referees of the Great West Life Assurance Company of Winnipeg. He died September 10, 1928.

EDWARD BENSON

Edward Benson came to Winnipeg in 1874 and soon established a large practice. For many years he was coroner for the city and he was also chairman of the School Board. His house stood on the site now occupied by the Carnegie Library when that district was a fashionable residential area. He was present at the turning of the first sod of

the proposed Hudson's Bay Railway on October 12, 1886. Only old timers know the heart burnings and bitter controversies over that railway. The hope of completion of the road was long deferred and it was not until 1901 that the first shipment of wheat was made from Churchill. Dr. H. H. Chown mentions Dr. Benson's judgement, thorough honesty and keen insight.

R. G. BRETT

Robert George Brett was a colorful character who practised for seven years in Winnipeg, then moved west to Banff and became the first Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta. Born at Strathroy, Ontario, he was educated at Victoria College, Toronto, did post graduate study in New York, Philadelphia and Vienna, and practised for five years at Arkona, Ontario, before coming to Winnipeg. In 1926 the late Dr. Frank Hamilton Mewburn, in speaking on the occasion of a presentation to Dr. Brett of his portrait *in oils*, referred to that time. Dr. Mewburn was the first medical superintendent of the Winnipeg General Hospital and had opportunity to know the profession intimately. "It was in 1882 that I first met Dr. Brett. He was one of a remarkable group of medical men for as new a city as Winnipeg to have a group headed by Lynch and including Blanchard, Kerr, Good, Jones, A. H. Ferguson, R. B. Ferguson, McDiarmid, Gray, Whitford and others. Chown and Higginson came later."

In 1886 Brett moved to Banff, soon after the Canadian Pacific Railway had reached that romantic spot in the Rockies with its thermal sulphur springs. He established a sanatorium there for sufferers from arthritis and rheumatic disorders. In 1889 he became a member of the first Legislature Assembly of the North West Territories and when the province of Alberta was created in 1905 he became its first Lieutenant-Governor. He died September 16, 1929. He was so universally known and so unassuming that when a rancher who had travelled expressly to see the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the first legislature, recognized the central figure in Windsor uniform, he exclaimed, "Hell, it's only old Doc Brett."

JAMES COWAN

James Cowan, born in the north of Ireland, graduated from Victoria College in 1861 and practised at Harriston, Ontario before coming to Portage la Prairie in 1871. There he endured the hardships entailed by winter travelling over obliterated trails in blinding buffards. He loved his work and brought with him to his lonely patients friendship and hope, remedies for human ills probably quite as helpful as the medicines he carried. He came to Manitoba from the East via St. Paul and down the Red River by steamer. In the 70's, when the water was high, river steamers travelled up the Assiniboine as far as Fort Ellice. Dr. Cowan established the first sawmill at Portage la Prairie and took part in politics, first as a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald, later as an Independent. In 1874 he represented High Bluff in the Manitoba Legislature, and later was chosen by acclamation for Portage la Prairie. He died in 1910. One of his sons, Dr. S. B. Cowan, succeeded to his practice in Portage la Prairie, another, Col. H. J. Cowan, had a distinguished military record.

C. W. CLARK

In 1882, Winipeg was a city of young men. When Charles Whitefield Clark registered in that year he had reached the comparatively mature age of 37. He had graduated at 21 from Hahnemann Medical College, so named from the founder of the Homeopathic system of medicine, and Dr. Clark continued to practise as a homeopath, but his character and ability caused him to be elected a member of the council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for many years as the representative of what is now an almost forgotten cult.

R. B. FERGUSON

Robert B. Fergusson registered in 1879, seventeen years after graduating from Queen's. One of the founders of the Manitoba Medical School, he lectured on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. His home was at Garry Street and Graham. His son, Alexander, a young medical student, was killed at Fish Creek in the North West rebellion of 1885.

A. H. FERGUSON

Alexander Hugh Ferguson was born near Woodville, Ontario, of Scottish Covenantor stock. With his parents he came to Winnipeg and was educated at Manitoba College, Trinity School of Medicine, Toronto (M.B. 1881) and took advanced training in New York, Glasgow, London and Berlin. After studying in the Koch laboratory, he obtained a special certificate from the University of Berlin in the comparatively new subject of bacteriology.

He began practice at Winnipeg in 1881 and was one of the founders of Manitoba Medical College in which he taught first physiology and later surgery. When Dr. Kerr moved to Washington, D.C. in 1887, he became Professor of Surgery. A quarrel with other faculty members caused him to transfer his teaching from the Winnipeg General to St. Boniface Hospital across the river. To accommodate the students, a four-horse van would call at the Medical College to transport them to the hospital two miles away, and the hospital authorities built an amphitheatre seating 80 so that students and doctors might watch him operate. His fame spread, and in 1893 the chair of surgery in the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital at Chicago was offered to him. It was a time of expansion in that city and ere long he was owner and chief surgeon of the Chicago Hospital. In 1900 he became Professor of Clinical Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (University of Illinois College of Medicine). The King of Portugal decorated him for his services. He devised many instruments and originated an operation for the radical cure of hernia which is still known by his name. In later life he visited Winnipeg and operated in St. Boniface Hospital where the writer was privileged to admire his skill and dexterity. He died in 1911.

The official organ of the American College of Surgeons, "Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics", published a series of biographies under the general title, "Master Surgeons of America". The biography of Dr. Ferguson appeared in 1926. It was written by the late Dr. Neil John Mackean, himself a brilliant surgeon.

J. S. GRAY

Dr John Sidney Gray, born near Heckton, Ontario, on January 26, 1830, graduated in medicine from McGill in 1876. After five years of practice in Ontario he came to Winnipeg in 1881 and later went to England for post-graduate study in Gynecology. On his return he taught that subject in Manitoba Medical College. For almost thirty years he was Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba. When the Medical Council of Canada was formed in 1912 he was a representative for Manitoba. He died February 11, 1917.

ALEXANDER FLEMING

Dr Alexander Fleming had received a sound education at Harvard and Glasgow before starting practice in the new railway town of Brandon in 1883. As well as being a very busy practitioner he interested himself in community affairs. He was president of the Manitoba and North-West Farmers Union and Mayor of Brandon. He was a member of the attending staff of Brandon General Hospital when it was opened in 1891, with 25 beds. Dr W. A. Bigelow writes of Dr Fleming, "he did things regardless of trouble or hardship. He was practically worshipped by the country people and attempted the most surgery at that time. He was certainly a fellow who was always on duty."

J. R. JONES

Dr James R. Jones studied in the London Hospital under Hughlings Jackson and Sir Andrew Clark. His house and office were on Donald Street near Holy Trinity Church. At the turn of the century Donald Street was the Harley Street of Winnipeg. He was Professor of Medicine, and during the absence of Dr Good served as acting Dean of the Medical College. In his lectures he emphasized the value of careful note-taking and of keeping abreast of medical literature. As a lecturer he was incisive and direct, but on occasion, as in describing the crisis in pneumonia, he could be compelling and dramatic. He was an able physician and a fine gentleman.

ANDREW McDIARMID

A graduate in 1879 from Trinity Medical School, Toronto, Andrew McDiarmid registered in 1882 and was one of the founders of Manitoba Medical School. He became especially interested in Obstetrics and was the first to perform caesarean section at Winnipeg. This was in the Winnipeg General Hospital, on September 13, 1895, and the operation is listed in the annual report as "caesarean section necessitated by pelvic deformity". Like Dr. A. H. Ferguson, he left Winnipeg for Chicago. He was a brother of Dr. J. L. McDiarmid of Brandon and brother-in-law of Dr. R. G. Brett. In Winnipeg he lived at the corner of St. Mary's and Carlton Street.

JOHN L. McDIARMID

A pioneer physician of Brandon was Dr. John L. McDiarmid. Born in Fingal, Ontario, he registered in 1874 with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and in 1882, with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba. He was a member of the first attending staff of Brandon General Hospital, a mayor of the city for five years, and it was in his office that the Brandon Medical Society was formed. The others present were Drs. Fleming, Moore, Spence and Shaw. He retired from practice in 1914 and died in his ninety-first year on October 16, 1936.

J. J. McFADDEN

In 1895, the "Manitoba Free Press" stated that the leading rural practitioners of the province were Drs. R. S. Thomson (Deloraine), H. A. Hubbard (Wawanesa), B. J. McCormell (Morden), J. J. McFadden (Neepawa), Lundy (Portage la Prairie) and W. J. Roche (Mennoota). Dr. James McFadden came to Manitoba from Morningside, Ontario, in 1873 with his father Moses, who was one of the early survivors. He graduated from Toronto University in 1879, registered in 1882 and practised at Neepawa for eighteen years until he was appointed Superintendent of Brandon Mental Hospital. In 1917 he became surgeon to the penitentiary at Stony Mountain and served until his death on August 9, 1927.

W J NELSON

Graduating from McGill in 1878, Dr William J Nelson registered in 1881, being then 27 years of age. He lectured in the Medical School on Anatomy. Possessed of a phenomenal memory, he could recite not only the text, but also the variations in succeeding editions of Gray's Anatomy. His office was on Main Street near the Canadian Pacific Railway station. An accident led to his comparatively early death.

B. J. McCONNELL

Benjamin Jacob McConnell, a graduate of Queen's medical school in 1881, registered in that year with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba to practice at Nelsonville. This village just to the east of the Pembina Hills had the brightest prospects of all the communities in southwestern Manitoba. It had been chosen as the centre of a judicial district, a court house had been erected, there was at least one hotel, and it boasted three doctors. The citizens expected that the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway would pass through the village, but the railway bypassed it and a townsite four miles south was selected on the farm of Alvey Morden. Houses and other buildings were put on skids and hauled to the new town of Morden, but the courthouse could not be moved and remained there for many years. Dr McConnell was the leading practitioner in Morden for many years and built a fine stone house of field stone. On January 13, 1902 he presided at a meeting of the Southwestern Medical Association at Morden where Dr J. O. Todd of Winnipeg read a paper and other members present were Dr A. L. Shanks (Mann), F. W. E. Burnham (Morden), I. M. Cleghorn (Bakur) and Mayor Meikle. In later life he moved to Winnipeg and was coroner until his death.

W. R. D. SUTHERLAND

Dr William R. D. Sutherland, son of Senator Sutherland and grandson of Alexander Sutherland and Kate McPherson of the 1813 party of Selkirk settlers, was the only native born founder of the Manitoba Medical College. He obtained his medical training at Victoria Medical School, Toronto, and registered with the College of Physicians and

Surgeons of Manitoba in 1880, the year of his graduation. He lectured on Medical Jurisprudence, was physician at Stony Mountain Penitentiary, and practised for many years in Fort Rouge area of Winnipeg until his death.

JAMES PATTERSON

Dr James Patterson was another founder of the Medical College. Graduating from McGill in 1864, he registered in 1882, and for many years was treasurer of the College. His house and office were on Donald Street, a little north of Holy Trinity Church.

DAVID YOUNG

The infant province found many problems in its hands, among them being the care of the mentally diseased. The insane were first cared for in the penitentiary located at Lower Fort Garry, and later at Stony Mountain, but in 1884 the Provincial Government, recognizing the need for separate care of mental patients, appointed Dr David Young as medical superintendent of the projected mental hospital at Selkirk. In 1886 the first buildings were completed and Dr Young remained at the head of the institution until 1912 when he retired to private life.

He was born in 1847 and graduated in medicine from Queen's University, Kingston, 1871. In June of that year he came to Manitoba and engaged in practice near Lower Fort Garry. In the following year he married and the young couple dispensed hospitality in their charming home, Hawthorne Lodge, which had been built by Chief Factor J. E. Harriott on the banks of the Red River. The grasshopper plague of 1873 caused such scarcity of fresh vegetables that an epidemic of scurvy broke out and Dr Young laboured night and day to aid the sufferers. As a pioneer psychiatrist he brought qualities of skill, insight and kindness into his treatment of the mentally afflicted. He died at Winnipeg, October 16, 1913, at the advanced age of 64 years, and was buried in Little Britain cemetery, near his home.

A. J. MACDONNELL

Dr Aeneas J. Macdonnell graduated from McGill Medical School in 1888. In Winnipeg he had an extensive practice and was a member

of the honorary attending staff of the Winnipeg General Hospital. In the Medical College he was the first to lecture on Pathology, to be followed by Frank Westbrook and Gordon Bell, of whom more later. Dr. Macdonnell left Winnipeg in 1915, retiring to Victoria, B.C., where he died November 23, 1945.

OTHER EARLY PRACTITIONERS

Dr. Charles James Jamieson graduated in 1879 from McGill and registered at Winnipeg in 1883, being then 29 years old. As a general practitioner he served long and faithfully. His reputation as a courier will be dealt with in a later chapter.

For many years Dr. Frank Landy practised at Portage la Prairie. His medical training was obtained at Trinity Medical School, Toronto, and he registered in Manitoba in 1882. His brother was associated in practice with him.

Another Portage la Prairie physician was Marshall Macklin, a graduate in 1877 from Trinity Medical School, Toronto, who registered in Manitoba in 1879.

Duncan Henry Cameron, age 24, registered and practised at Emerson, a town which, like several others in the 80's, had high hopes of becoming a large city. Red River floods and the growth of Winnipeg after the coming of the Canadian Pacific Railway disappointed the expectations of the "Gateway City".

Sanford Cornell practised for some years at Boissevain before his untimely death.

Dr. S. C. Corbett practised for many years in Winnipeg. Dr. Neil Gilhes, a Scot who graduated in 1871 from Queen's University and was 43 when he registered in 1882, had a large practice in Winnipeg.

Dr. Donald Henderson was another native of Scotland who graduated from Queen's University (1858). In 1878 he registered in Manitoba. A brick block on Princess Street, Winnipeg, fronting on the market square was built for him and carried his name.

Dr. Daniel M. J. Hagarty graduated from McGill and registered in 1879. He practised in Portage la Prairie until his death.

Robert L. Howden practised in Quebec after graduating from McGill in 1857. At the age of 46 he registered in Manitoba and practised from his home and office on Argyle Street, Winnipeg. He was the father of Senator J. P. Howden and grandfather of Dr. L. R. Howden of Norwood.

Another McGill graduate, Henry Ahern Higginson, practised first at Portage la Prairie then at Winnipeg, where he lived on Donald Street. He had a most promising future until his untimely death from diphtheria.

One of the founders of Manitoba Medical College, Theogene Pefard registered in 1878 and practised in St. Boniface.

Another founder of Manitoba Medical College was James W. Whitford. He served in the Saskatchewan uprising in 1885 and practised for only a short time in Winnipeg.

Maurice McDonald Seymour is remembered because of his brilliant work as Deputy Minister of Health of the Saskatchewan government.

Robert Wilson was a brother of David Henry Wilson. The two practised at Nelsonville, later at Morden. Robert moved to Vancouver and was the father of Dr. Wallace Wilson, President of the Canadian Medical Association in 1946.

Biographical notes on C. J. Bird, A. Codd, Wm. Cowan, A. G. Jakes, C. J. Jamieson, J. H. O'Donnell, J. C. Schultz and Lillian B. Yeomans are given elsewhere.

Public Health in Manitoba

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION was incorporated in Manitoba by the first legislature of the province in 1871. The Honorable John Harrison O'Donnell, M.D., Curtis J. Bard, M.D., John C. Schultz, M.D., H. Beddome, M.D., and J. B. Campbell, M.D., were incorporated under the name of "The Provincial Medical Board of Manitoba".

In 1877 the corporation was continued under what was called "The Manitoba Medical Act", which is Chapter 13, of 40, Victoria, 1877, and which was assented to the 28th of February, 1877. The name of the corporation was changed to "The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba", its powers were enlarged and other changes made in connection with the profession. The first president of the College was Dr. James S. Lynch.

In 1876 immigrants from Iceland settled at or near Gimli on the western shore of Lake Winnipeg. Almost on their arrival smallpox, which they had contracted while passing through the United States, broke out and the whole district around Gimli was placed under quarantine. It is to this circumstance that Boundary Creek owes its name as it was also approximately the northern boundary of the province until 1881.

After 1876 it was enacted that all children should be vaccinated within three months after birth, and school trustees were instructed to insist on proof of successful vaccination before a child could attend school. These measures, together with isolation of those suffering from the disease and quarantine of contacts, were successful in greatly reducing the incidence of the disease. Within late years there has not been the same insistence on vaccination, with the result that a considerable proportion of the population is not now protected and the disease may again become epidemic.

The Provincial Board of Health was organized in 1893 and the first meeting was held on April 18, with Dr. J. H. O'Donnell as chairman. Other members were Dr. A. H. Ferguson, Dr. J. R. Jones, Dr. H. H. Chown, Dr. H. A. Husband, Dr. Torrance, V. S., representing veterinary interests, Mr. J. H. Brock, one of the founders of The Great-West

Life Assurance Company, was the lay member of the Board. Provision was also made for a secretary and a provincial bacteriologist. This board was directly responsible to the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration who was also Minister of Health. The Public Health Act was revised in 1911 and provided for the inspection of milk and its products, the control of food and water, control of sewage disposal and further details regarding infectious diseases. In 1916 the Provincial Bacteriologist, the assistant bacteriologist and five other members were added to the board. One of the salaried members was to be appointed as chairman of the Board and Chief Officer of Health for the province. This office was filled by the late Dr. Gordon Bell who had been Provincial Bacteriologist since 1897.

In 1928 the Ministry of Health and Public Welfare was formed, and the portfolio given to the late Dr. E. W. Montgomery at that time Professor of Medicine in the University of Manitoba and a member for some years of the Provincial Board of Health. Later ministers have been Hon. I. B. Griffiths, Hon. Ivan Schultz, and Hon. F. C. Bell. Successive deputy ministers of health have been Dr. T. A. Pincock, at present Provincial Psychiatrist, Dr. F. W. Jackson now associated with the Federal Ministry of Health and Welfare, and Dr. Morley Elliott, the present incumbent.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis came in with the white man and next to smallpox, was the scourge of the plains Indians. The first recorded hint of concerted action against the disease was in 1904 when Dr. Gordon Bell reported to the Board as a delegate to a tuberculosis convention held in Ottawa. He informed the Board of Health of an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then Premier of Canada, in which assistance was sought from the Dominion for erecting sanatoria in the provinces. In 1907 an Anti-Tuberculosis League was formed in Manitoba and a decision to build a sanatorium was reached. Dr. Lawrason Brown of Saranac Lake, New York was invited to assist in the selection of a site. On January 22, 1909, the Manitoba Sanatorium trustees decided upon Pelican Lake near Nipette as the site for the proposed sanatorium. Dr. E. W.

Montgomery moved, and Mr W. A. Windatt seconded that Dr D. A. Stewart be appointed to take charge of the organization work in connection with the sanatorium. Work on the erection of buildings was begun in May, 1909 and the Sanatorium was opened on May 20, 1910. Dr D. A. Stewart continued as superintendent and driving force until his death in 1937. It is impossible to estimate the value of the work done by Dr Stewart and the Sanatorium Board in fighting tuberculosis in Manitoba.

King Edward Sanatorium was built by the City of Winnipeg in 1910, the Central Tuberculous Clinic was established by the Manitoba Sanatorium Board at Winnipeg in 1929, and the St. Boniface Sanatorium, conducted by the Grey Nuns, was opened in 1937. The Indian Department of the Federal Government has sanatoria for Indian patients at Dynevor, Clearwater Lake and Brandon. Travelling clinics financed by money from the sale of Christmas seals and by gifts from Associated Commercial Travelers cover the province. Mass surveys of the population are held and patients admitted to general hospitals have chest X-rays to detect tuberculosis. Susceptible personnel of sanatoria and hospitals receive protective B.C.G. vaccination. Control of anti-tuberculous work is vested in the Manitoba Sanatorium Board with Dr E. L. Ross as present Medical Director.

TYPHOID FEVER

Typhoid fever may have come into Manitoba with the Selkirk Settlers (1814). After 1870 with the influx of settlers from Ontario and other parts of eastern Canada the disease became more prevalent and was often called Red River fever. In 1881 and 1882, with the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Manitoba there was a much greater volume of immigration and the malady flourished with renewed vigor. It attacked newcomers in particular and many a promising young life was sacrificed to this infectious disease. In spite of installation of sewage and waterworks systems it continued to claim victims until Winnipeg had a peak of one thousand nine hundred and six cases in 1905. Professor E. O. Jordan of Chicago was called to investigate and report. He recommended that outdoor privies should be entirely done away with in the city limits, that sewer connections

be made compulsory wherever possible and that the number of flies should be reduced as far as could be. Energetic action was taken by the city council and the Medical Health Officer, the late Dr. A. J. Douglas, the first whole-time city health officer and a most able administrator. Results were soon apparent. Within two years the number of cases fell to 387 and in 1938 there were only 7 cases reported although the population of the city had doubled since 1905. At the present time the disease is extremely rare and infection when traced seems to have arisen outside the city limits. Truly this is a triumph of preventive medicine.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

Manitoba was the first province in the Dominion to establish public health nursing as a part of the provincial health scheme. In 1916, on the recommendation of Dr. Gordon Bell, five public health nurses were engaged as an experiment. The experiment was so successful that in 1917 Dr. J. W. Armstrong, then Provincial Secretary, established a provincial public health nursing service. In 1922 there were fifty-three nurses, but in the economic depression of the thirties they were retained only in unorganized districts and the number in 1934 was reduced to twenty-five. By 1938 the number had increased to forty-one and at the end of 1951 there were fifty-five public health nurses with tutoring posts situated in strategic positions in the province.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HYGIENE

A division of Maternal and Child Hygiene within the Department of Health and Public Welfare was established in 1937. In collaboration with the Department of National Health, the Canadian Medical Association, the Rockefeller Foundation and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba a Pregnancy Survey was conducted in Manitoba from May 1, 1938 to April 30, 1940. This province was selected because of its central position and the fact that its population was drawn from many peoples and lands. Manitoba physicians filled out the rather complex forms sent out from the Department of Health and

Public Welfare when a birth was reported. Forms were completed for almost ninety per cent of the births receiving medical attention, a praiseworthy record.

In the two-year period, 1938-1940, 27,965 births were recorded, of which 23,422 were attended by a doctor. Maternal deaths associated with pregnancy numbered 122, of which 89 were assigned to puerperal causes and 33 to associated conditions, giving a maternal death rate of 3.26 per 1,000 live births. These maternal deaths were very carefully reviewed and there is no doubt that the result of the pregnancy survey has been to reduce the number of tragic maternal deaths. The maternal mortality rate has continued to fall until in 1953 there were only 11 maternal deaths, or a rate of 0.5 per 1,000 live births.

CANCER RELIEF AND RESEARCH

In March, 1929, a committee named by Dr. S. W. Prowse, Dean of the Medical College, began work on the problem of providing adequate treatment for sufferers from cancer in Manitoba. Surgeons, hospitals and deep X-ray equipment had been available for some time, but there was no adequate supply of radium. The Government of Manitoba agreed to guarantee bonds up to \$100,000 for the purchase of radium and The Great West Life Assurance Company took up the bonds at par with a low rate of interest. In May, 1930, the Manitoba Legislature passed an enabling act under which control was vested in the Cancer Relief and Research Institute. One gram of radium was purchased. Under the direction of P. A. Macdonald, D.Sc., a radium emanation plant was established at the Medical College in 1931, at a cost, including the radium, of \$80,000. Since that date many advances have been made. The Institute now has its own building on William Avenue in Winnipeg, there is free treatment of cancer for rural patients, the supply of radium has been increased, a cobalt treatment unit has been set up in Winnipeg, and another is being established in St. Boniface. "Cobalt 60" is but one of the radio-active isotopes which are currently being employed in medicine.

Dr. Gordon Bell

No account of public health in Manitoba would be complete without mention of Gordon Bell. In 1897 he was appointed Provincial Bac-

tertiologist and lecturer in pathology and bacteriology in Manitoba Medical College at a time when the latter subject was an infant science. These positions and his unique gifts caused him to be accepted as the authority on difficult and obscure maladies, in consequence his office was a Mecca for doctors with medical problems on their hands. A penetrating and analytical mind, a retentive memory of his extensive reading, and amazing powers of deduction made Gordon Bell a medical Sherlock Holmes and the ideal consultant who could almost invariably come up with the correct diagnosis and also suggest treatment. In addition to his intellectual gifts he had a love of nature and of his fellow men. A tablet erected to his memory at Fox Lake, his summer home near Minaki records, "He was a friend of all the world."

After graduating in science from Toronto University he came west and graduated from Manitoba Medical College in the class of 1890, which included his close friend, Frank Westbrook, destined to be the first President of the University of British Columbia. An attack of typhoid in his medical course caused Gordon Bell to lose his right leg, a misfortune which doubtless was a factor in determining his career, but did not dampen his spirit. After graduation he became the first superintendent of Brandon Mental Hospital then took post graduate work in Vienna. On his return to Winnipeg he was for a time associated in practice with Dr. J. W. Good, the first eye specialist in Western Canada. A few years later he devoted his whole time to public health and to instructing medical students. A streptococcus throat infection caused his untimely death on August 8th, 1923.

In his honor the Gordon Bell Memorial lectureship was set up. The first of the lectures was delivered on April 11, 1924 by Dr. J. B. Collip of maiden fame, now Dean of Medicine, Western University, London, Ontario. Succeeding lecturers have been

Professor M. P. Ravenel

Professor E. O. Jordan

Professor W. H. Frost

Professor Egerton L. Pope

Doctor A. J. Douglas

Professor Henrik Dam

Professor Oskar Klotz

Professor J. G. Fitzgerald

Doctor E. W. Montgomery

Professor William Boyd

Professor E. V. McCollum

Sir Lionel E. H. Whitby

A high school in Winnipeg was named for him, and on November 12, 1926, on its formal opening, Dr. E. W. Montgomery delivered a fine eulogy which may be found in the January 1927 issue of the *Manitoba Medical Bulletin*.

E. W. MONTGOMERY

Dr. Edward William Montgomery was Gordon Bell's close friend. They were another Damon and Pythias. Though Dr. Montgomery had one of the most important private practices in Winnipeg, his heart was in public health. For the last sixteen years of his life he was Chairman of the Board of Health of Manitoba, and for many years prior to that he had been a member. Reference to him will also be found in the chapter on Doctors in Politics, for, from 1902 to 1907, he was the first Minister of Health and Public Welfare in the province.

NURSING MISSION

The Margaret Scott Nursing Mission designed to provide nursing care for the poor of Winnipeg was organized in 1904. The Mission operated from a house on George Street, near the site of old Fort Douglas. A branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses opened in Winnipeg in 1905. The respective spheres of the two nursing groups were defined and they operated independently until 1942 when they merged under the name of the Victorian Order of Nurses. The V.O.N. do hourly home nursing and fill a most useful place in nursing service. The Victorian Order of Nurses came into being through the efforts of Lady Isobel Aberdeen, wife of a Governor General of Canada.

Pioneer Hospitals

THE WOMEN of the early hospitals of Manitoba mirror the history of the province. The three hospitals—St. Boniface, Winnipeg General and Brandon General—each reflect one particular facet of the spirit of the time which called the hospital into being. In the case of St. Boniface, it was the religious missionary zeal of the Grey Nuns, of the Winnipeg General, the community spirit in the little village of Winnipeg, of Brandon General, the sudden need created by the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which called for a divisional point where the railway crossed the Assiniboine River.

ST. BONIFACE HOSPITAL

In his plans for the welfare of his settlement on the Red River Lord Selkirk recognized the need of religion. The Mission of St. Boniface on the east side of the river was established in 1818 by Father later Bishop, Joseph Norbert Provencher. Rev. John West came to the Red River in 1820 as the Anglican missionary and founded St. John's Church. Bishop Provencher, after appealing in vain to nuns in Quebec, France, Belgium and the United States, was advised, in 1843, by Bishop Bourget of Montreal to ask the Grey Nuns if they would send volunteers. The two bishops visited the mother house of the order, and, after a month of prayer and deliberation the Grey Nuns, then numbering only 38, appointed four of their number to found the mission to the Red River.

On April 24, 1844, the four volunteers, aged respectively, 33, 36, 34 and 26, Sister Valade, (Superior), Sister Lagrave, Sister Coutlee, (St. Joseph) and Sister Lafrance set out in two canoes belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. They followed the old Northwest fur traders route—St. Lawrence River, Ottawa, Mattawa, Lake Nipissing, French River, Lake Huron, Lake Superior, Kaministiquia River, Remy Lake and River, Lake of the Woods, Winnipeg River, Lake Winnipeg and Red River. After this long and arduous passage they arrived at St. Boniface on June 31, 1844, at one o'clock in the morning.

Of the four sisters, Sister Lagrave was best versed in medicine, but she also adorned the first cathedral at St. Boniface with her paintings. In 1871 a four-bed hospital was opened and in 1877, when the railway from St. Paul to St. Boniface, the present Soo Line, was being constructed, a new building to house ten patients was erected. It may still be seen between the present hospital and the river. That structure gave way ten years later to a brick building, the present north wing, and from time to time additions have been made. At the time of writing, a thoroughly modern addition to the south is under construction. The memory of the four pioneer sisters is perpetuated in a monument in La Verendrye park in front of the hospital. It was particularly fitting that the Grey Nuns should have founded the Red River Mission, for their sainted foundress, Venerable Mother d'Youville (1701-1777), was a niece of the explorer of the Canadian west, Pierre Varennes de la Verendrye, her brother Christopher died at Fort Maurepas and her sister was the grandmother of Archbishop Tache, Archbishop of St. Boniface.

WINNIPEG GENERAL HOSPITAL

In 1872 the troubles incident to the creation of Manitoba as a province of Canada had been largely resolved and Winnipeg was the capital. The pioneers of that little village possessed a yeasty spirit of determination and enterprise. A meeting was held on December 14, in Dwyer's Hall, Main road and Portage trail, to discuss the opening of a hospital. Lieutenant-Governor A. G. Archibald presided and the speakers, Hon. A. G. B. Barnstyn, Hon. Alfred Boyd and Dr. J. H. O'Donnell, were all in favor of opening a hospital. A Board of Health was formed and the Winnipeg General Hospital was organized. In 1873 when an appeal for assistance was made to the Provincial Government, application was made for incorporation and the Act of Incorporation was passed May 14, 1875. Among the fifteen incorporators named in the Act were Dr. A. G. Jackson and Dr. J. H. O'Donnell.

There was no question of the need for a hospital. The population of a little over one thousand was made up chiefly of young men crowded into poorly constructed boarding houses. Sanitary arrangements were

primitive, drinking water came from the Red River and typhoid fever was rife.

The first building occupied by the hospital was situated on the north-west corner of McDermot and Albert Street. This building was occupied for only two or three months when the hospital was moved to a house in the rear of the present Bank of Montreal and afterward to one on Notre Dame Avenue East, owned by Dr. Schultz. From there it was moved to the bank of the Red River, south of Broadway. In 1875 the hospital was moved to a log house on Main Street north which belonged to Hon. John Norquay. The sixth move was to a new hospital built on land donated by Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne, close to the present site. This location was selected with a view to placing the institution in that portion of the city which would best meet the needs of the future, and the site chosen proves the wisdom and foresight of the planners. The building erected accommodated sixteen public ward patients, four private patients and provided a small operating room.

By 1882 the great increase in population resulting from construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway had made this twenty-bed hospital quite inadequate. While plans were being made for a new and much larger building and a campaign for funds was being undertaken, the hospital found temporary quarters in the Dominion Immigration Hall on Point Douglas common. The lot donated by Mr. Bannatyne was found to be too small and it was exchanged for a block donated by Mr. Bannatyne and his father-in-law, Andrew McDermot, who had come over from Ireland with the first Selkirk expedition in 1812. On it was erected a building costing \$65,000 which was formally opened in 1884. Part of this building is still incorporated in the present hospital. When it was opened the male patients outnumbered the female by ten to one, further proof that Winnipeg was still very much a pioneer city. The by-laws of the hospital in 1882 provided for not more than three consulting physicians and six attending physicians. The latter were Doctors Lynch, Good, Codd, Kerr, Whiteford and R. B. Fergusson, the consultants were Doctors William Cowan, Jackson and O'Donnell. In 1884 for the first time, a resident physician was appointed. The choice fell on Dr. Frank H. Mewburn, who later, after long service at

Lethbridge, became the first Professor of Surgery in the University of Alberta. With Dr James Kerr as surgeon and Dr Mewburn assistant, the new building became the base hospital for casualties resulting from the 1885 uprising in Saskatchewan.

Additions were made to the Winnipeg General in 1897, which was Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee year, and in 1912. The new Maternity Pavilion was opened in May, 1950, during the height of the Red River flood. Plans are drawn up which will greatly increase the size of the Winnipeg General Hospital which, because of its close connection with Manitoba's medical school, has been the principal teaching hospital in the province.

BRANDON GENERAL HOSPITAL

A charter for Brandon General Hospital was obtained on July 7, 1883. The decision to build was made on November 8, 1889, and a twenty-five bed hospital was erected in 1891. The medical staff consisted of Dr. A. Fleming, Dr. John McDermid, Dr. Spencer, Dr. L. M. More, Dr. J. A. MacDonald, and Dr. John Dickson as Dentist Specialist. Miss Margaret McVicar was the first superintendent.

The Period of Expansion

When MANITOBA became a province the centres of population were along the Red River, comprising Fort Garry, St. Boniface, Winnipeg, St. John's, Kildonan, Middlechurch, St. Andrew's and the Stone Fort along the Assiniboine with settlements at White Horse Plains and Portage la Prairie. The first Dominion Census of 1871 gave Manitoba a population of 18,995 including Indians. In 1874 sixty-five families of Mennonites arrived at Winnipeg by the steamer "International" and later settled in southern Manitoba. The next year saw the arrival of the first colony of immigrants from Iceland. Settlers from Ontario and elsewhere came in over the Dawson route or by steamer from railheads in Minnesota. When the first railway between St. Paul and St. Boniface was completed in December, 1878 the rush of settlers grew in volume and when Louise Bridge over the Red was opened on July 26, 1881, each train from the east was crowded with those who had heeded Horace Greeley's dictum "Go West, young man." Many in eastern Canada had doubted the fertility of the prairie land, but a shipment from Winnipeg of 837 bushels of Red Fife wheat of the highest quality to a Toronto seed firm set their doubts at rest. Emerson "the Gateway City" grew rapidly, then as steamers made their way up the Assiniboine and the railway line was pushed westward, the Portage la Prairie plains attracted many. From Emerson settlers pushed westward towards the Pembina Hills and a village grew up at Nelsonville. The Souris plain was opened up and in 1878 Rapid City was founded by J. C. Whellams. In the following year or two Minnedosa, Grand Valley, Birtle and Shell River attracted many newcomers. When it was learned that the Canadian Pacific syndicate was locating its main line south of the former proposed route, a city of tents grew up at Brandon at the crossing of the Assiniboine. With the settlers came doctors, many of whom had the true pioneer instinct and gave devoted service to their communities in those horse and buggy days. The real estate boom collapsed at the end of 1882, and thereafter, until the beginning of the century the growth of the province was comparatively slow.

Mention has already been made of some of the early doctors in Portage la Prairie and Brandon. It is impossible to set down a complete list of physicians in rural Manitoba and the names selected are to be considered as merely representative of a fine group of men who contributed much to the districts in which they practised.

James Joseph Bedford, born in 1842 at Newcastle, Ontario, served as surgeon in the Northern army during the war between the American states. He obtained a private bill, assented to in the Manitoba legislature on May 2, 1883, authorizing him to practice as a physician and surgeon in the province of Manitoba. He practised at Emerson until his death in 1896. Some of his obstetrical forceps and surgical instruments were donated by his son, Dr. George V. Bedford, to the Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba, and are preserved in the museum there.

Henry Clarkson Cunningham, born in Kingston in 1864, graduated from Queen's University in 1883 and started practice in Carleton in 1886. He was the founder of Carman General Hospital and an able surgeon. A man of fine character, he was a tower of strength to the people of southern Manitoba. His son, Dr. E. K. Cunningham, carries on his practice.

Robert P. Crookshank, the grand old veteran of Rapid City, was born at St. John, N.B. in 1831, graduated from Columbia University in 1879, and after study at Guy's Hospital, London, became medical superintendent of the Mental Hospital at St. John. He came to Rapid City in 1884 and practised there for many years. A keen interest in Masonry led him to rise to the 32nd degree. He died at Brandon on February 2, 1933.

In the northwestern part of the province, Dr. G. D. Shortreed was prominent in the community life of Grandview for nearly forty years. Born in Ontario, he came west, taught school, then entered Manitoba Medical College from which he graduated in 1901. After a year at Melita he went to Grandview and lived there till his death in 1940. He kept abreast of medical progress, built and operated his own hospital from 1927 to 1939, was mayor of Grandview (1927-1932), president of the local Board of Trade, of the Dauphin Liberal Association, and of the Manitoba Medical Association.

J. N. Andrew of Minnedosa, who died in December, 1953, at the ripe age of eighty-five years, claimed that he was the first to use diphtheria antitoxin in Canada. This was in 1894 when he was an interne in the Winnipeg General Hospital. The antitoxin, a dose of 1,000 units, had been sent by the discoverer of the new remedy, Emil von Behring, to his friend and former associate in Koch's laboratory, A. H. Ferguson. Before he left Winnipeg for Chicago, Dr. Ferguson said that when the antitoxin should arrive it was to be used in Winnipeg, and it fell to Andrew to administer this dose to a young diphtheria patient. For fifty-eight years Dr. Andrew gave devoted service to the people of Minnedosa and the surrounding area.

Other rural practitioners who may also be cited as representative are mentioned below. Their names are taken from the register of Manitoba physicians practising in 1924. The roll is admittedly incomplete, some not appearing here are mentioned elsewhere and doubtless some well worthy of mention have been overlooked. Here is a list of those who have given long and faithful service in rural Manitoba, who knew the difficulties and discouragements as well as the satisfaction that comes with practice, and have passed to the other side.

R. Moore Bear, Killarney	George Clingan, Virden
Robert Goodwin, Elkhorn-Carberry	J. R. Gunne, Dauphin
Robert Kippen, Newdale	E. Bottomley, Dauphin
D. G. Ross, Selkirk	W. J. Harrington, Dauphin
W. G. H. Gibbs, Selkirk	G. W. Rogers, Dauphin
W. L. Atkinson, Selkirk	George Henderson, Souris
W. Mornson, Gilbert Plains	G. E. Bruce, Swan River
R. W. MacCharles, Manitou	Andrew McGavin, Carman
A. N. MacLeod, Stonewall	R. D. Ferguson, Pilot Mound
H. P. Byers, Melita	Maxwell Wallace, Emerson
H. E. Hicks, Griswold	E. W. Rose, Gladstone

R. L. Ross, Morris

R. D. Orck, The Pas

T. J. Laintot, Treherne

I. M. Cleghorn, Baldur

S. Stephanson, The Pas

J. W. Stewart, Oak River

R. J. Waugh, Carberry

*C. M. Vanstone, Wawanesa

**C. M. Vanstone was also Managing Director of the
Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company*

The names of those on the 1924 register still living are not included

Manitoba's Medical School

MANITOBA'S MEDICAL SCHOOL came into being when Winnipeg was still in the grip of a depression following the boom of 1882 and when the population of the city was only twenty thousand. Its creation depended on three factors, one the presence of a remarkably able group of medical men, another the importunity of the medical students, the third an abiding hope in the future of Manitoba.

A young doctor, fresh from the schools of London and Europe, arrived in Winnipeg with the avowed intention of starting a proprietary medical school. A few of the Winnipeg physicians supported him, but the majority would not agree. Dr. Kerr, leader of this latter group, upheld two principles: first, that the granting of degrees should rest solely with the University of Manitoba and not with the Medical School, and secondly that the established practitioners should be the founders. To prevent the organization of a proprietary medical school the legislature of Manitoba granted a charter incorporating the Manitoba Medical College. Thirteen physicians, headed by Dr. Kerr and including Dr. D. H. Wilson, Provincial Secretary of the Northwest government, were named as incorporators. Yet even the incorporators were not fully convinced of the necessity for a new medical school. They thought that the time was not ripe and that the medical instruction might be inefficient in consequence they were prepared to wait time. The medical students, however, held a meeting in September, 1883 and urged that the school be started, pointing out the hardships and expense consequent upon attending at eastern universities. The founders gave way, the Winnipeg School Board granted permission for lectures to be given in the Central School, and Dr. Kerr, who had been chosen Dean, delivered the inaugural lecture in the Educational offices near the corner of Main and Portage on the evening of November 15. Classes began at 8 o'clock next morning.

JAMES KERR

The new school was fortunate in its Dean. Born in 1848 at Port Stewart, County Antrim, Ireland, he graduated M.D., M.Ch. from

Queen's University, Belfast, in 1870, and served for a year as interne under Sir William MacCormac, a famous surgeon. In 1873 he went as transport officer on S.S. "Samaritan", carrying the 42nd Highlanders to the Ashanti war, and on the conclusion of this campaign he made several trips to Canada as ship's surgeon. In 1875 he settled down as surgeon to the Londonderry Iron Mines at Londonderry, Nova Scotia. About this time he made the acquaintance of Wilam Osler and Francis Shepherd of Montreal. When he married in 1876, Osler was his best man. On his honeymoon the young surgeon heard Lister address the International Medical Congress on "Antiseptic Surgery". Though Lister's reception before the Congress was "not marked by enthusiasm", Kerr became an ardent disciple and went with his friend Shepherd to Germany where Lister's methods were being followed. After this continental sojourn they parted, each to become a Dean of Medicine. In 1880, Kerr came to Winnipeg and soon was recognized as one of the leading surgeons of the Canadian Northwest. In 1885, during the Riel rebellion on the Saskatchewan, he was Surgeon-Major of the base hospital at Winnipeg. A trip to the front for two weeks with Doctors T. G. Roddick and James Bell, of Montreal brought on an attack of acute rheumatism and nephritis which, in 1887, caused him to seek the milder climate of Washington, D.C. Four years later he became Professor of Surgery in Georgetown University School of Medicine. His health proving unequal to the task he resigned in 1894, but continued in private practice, an honored and esteemed practitioner, until his death in 1911. His portrait hangs in the Dean's office in the Medical College in Winnipeg. Dr. J. W. Good was named to succeed Dr. Kerr.

J. W. Good

"My most unforgettable character" was the phrase used by the late Dr. E. W. Montgomery to describe Dr. James Wilfred Good whom he had known long and well. Tall, broad shouldered, with black wavy hair and luxuriant mustache, he had a figure to catch the eye and the training and intelligence to lift him to the top of his profession. Add to that a wit which never failed him and the whole makes an impressive combination.

Born in Kincardine, Ontario, he graduated in 1877 from Trinity Medical School, Toronto, and then did further study in Scotland and later in Vienna. He came to Winnipeg in 1879, was a founder of the Manitoba Medical College and became its second dean. He scorned the commonplace routine and on one memorable occasion he had his fling. Dr. Montgomery relates that in the 80's, the bartender was the friend and confidant of half the men in Winnipeg. For one day Dr. Good rented the Board of Trade Saloon on Lombard Street and there dispensed wit and wisdom as well as his liquid wares to the eager throngs drawn there by the news of his exploit. In 1898 he left Winnipeg for the Yukon when the gold rush was at its height. He became medical health officer at Dawson City and won the praise of Superintendent Sam B. Stork of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police which maintained law and order in the Yukon. "The doctor was everywhere: he inspected the water supply and the food, and prosecuted those who were guilty of keeping supplies of bad quality. As he himself said, with the usual merry twinkle in his eye, he led a useful and active life, which resulted in reducing the numbers of sick to one-tenth of what there had been the previous year."

In 1902 he returned to Winnipeg. When he left four years earlier he had a marvellous sea-otter coat worth \$2,000. He came back, according to Dr. Montgomery, with one suitcase. When asked what he had acquired in the Yukon he replied, "Only culture." He was the first in the Canadian west to specialize in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, first with Dr. Gordon Bell as partner and later with Dr. Thomas Turnbull. He visited India for the purpose of seeing Lt.-Col. Henry Smith, F.M.S., operate for cataract. When radium became known he was the first doctor in Manitoba to purchase some of the marvellous substance and to use it in his practice. The first World War found him too old to enter the forces, but he went overseas at his own expense to work for the Canadian Red Cross with the honorary rank of Captain. One day he was checked by the Officer commanding the Southern Command, a Major-General, and a martinet, for failing to salute. "Don't you salute your superior officers?" he snapped, to which Captain Good replied blandly "Why, yes, if they

salute me." He left Winnipeg in 1920 for Vancouver and died in that city on September 1, 1926.

On Dr. Good's departure for the Yukon, Dr. J. R. Jones acted as dean until the appointment of Dr. Chown.

H. H. CHOWN

Henry Hawelock Chown, born at Kingston, Ontario, February 16, 1859, came from a family distinguished in the church and in education. Educated at Victoria College and Queen's University, he graduated in medicine in 1880 and after practising in Winnipeg, went to London for post-graduate study, returning in 1883. When the founding of a medical school at Winnipeg was discussed, he thought the time was not ripe, but after it was opened he became active as a teacher. From 1885 to 1892 he was Professor of Anatomy, and from 1892 to 1917, Professor of Surgery. For thirty-two years he was a member of the Honorary Attending Staff of the Winnipeg General Hospital.

As Dean of the Medical School from 1900 to 1917 he was chiefly responsible for the college becoming the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Manitoba and when he was appointed a member of the University Board of Governors he resigned the deanship. A daring and skilful operator, he was the first surgeon in Western Canada to perform an ovarotomy, and also the first to do a gastro-enterostomy. In 1901 he was President of the Canadian Medical Association. In 1923 Queen's University, his alma mater, granted him the honorary LL.D. degree. Through his long service, lighted with vision and high ideals, he profoundly influenced medical education in the Canadian west. He died October 12, 1944. During his term of office the first full-time professor was appointed. This was E. J. R. Evatt (1865-1931), who served as Professor of Anatomy in Manitoba from 1909 to 1913. Before 1909 no member of the Faculty had received a salary. Because of this free service and of efficient administration, the college holdings were free of debt when they were handed over to the University.

The fourth Dean was on active service in France when he was chosen to head the college.

SAMUEL WILHELM PROWSE

Dr. Prowse, son of Senator Prowse of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, was born at Murray Harbour, Prince Edward Island, on August 23, 1869. After taking an Arts course at Mount Allison College, New Brunswick, he studied medicine at Edinburgh, receiving the following degrees, M.B., 1893, M.D., 1896, and F.R.C.S. Ed. 1898. For four years he practised at Colinsburgh, Fifeshire, then came to Winnipeg in 1898. In 1902 he became lecturer in physiology in the Medical College, and a little later, Professor of Oto-Laryngology. In the first World War he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel and Officer Commanding No. 4 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station, a unit raised by the Medical College. In December, 1917 he returned to Winnipeg as Dean.

Following World War I new college buildings were erected and additions made to the whole-time teaching staff. The college was recognized as a Class A medical school, and a complimentary dinner was tendered to Dr. Prowse on January 13, 1924. The Prowse Prize was established about that time. In 1930, on the occasion of the combined meeting of the British and Canadian Medical Association at Winnipeg, he received the honorary LL.D. degree from the University of Manitoba. He died on August 1, 1931.

A. T. MATHERS

Following the death of Dr. Prowse the Board of Governors of Manitoba University, on the recommendation of the teaching members of the Faculty of Medicine, appointed as Dean a brilliant psychiatrist, Dr. Alvin Trotter Mathers. He was the first native Manitoban to hold the post. He guided the school through the depression years of the '30's and through the second World War. In 1941-1943 he was President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. After eighteen years of able service he resigned in 1949 and was succeeded by the present Dean, Dr. Lennex Gordon Bell, son of Gordon Bell of affectionate memory.

STAFF

During the first year of the school's existence, classes were held in the Central School on William Avenue and the teaching of practical

anatomy was done in a cottage nearby. The need of a building, specially designed for the purpose, was evident from the first and the members of the faculty, with donations from themselves and subscriptions from public-minded citizens, had a brick building erected at the corner of Kane and McDermott. With additions this served the school until 1905 when the first of the present buildings at the corner of Bannatyne and Emily, immediately west of the General Hospital, was completed. Since then, two additional buildings have been put up, the original building has been enlarged, and a new building program has been commenced.

OTHER OUTSTANDING TEACHERS

The early policy of Manitoba Medical College was that members of the faculty were not paid for teaching. When the college became the Faculty of Medicine of the University nominal fees were paid to professors. In 1921 the policy of whole-time appointments in clinical subjects was adopted, but at first only in the Department of Medicine. The first whole-time Professor of Medicine was Dr. E. W. Montgomery, whose career is outlined elsewhere. On his retirement in 1927, Charles Hunter, F.R.C.P., an excellent clinician and scholar succeeded. Because administrative work did not appeal to him, Dr. Hunter retired at the end of a year. Clifford R. Gilmour held the post from 1928 to 1939. A stimulating teacher with an almost uncanny gift for diagnosis, Dr. Gilmour strongly influenced the teaching of internal medicine. After his death on July 29, 1952, an eloquent tribute to his memory by Dr. Lennox Bell appeared in the "Winnipeg Free Press". Later occupants of the chair of medicine have been Dr. J. D. Adamson and Dr. Lennox Bell, who have maintained the high traditions.

The Chair of Surgery has been graced with many able teachers such as James Kerr, J. W. Good and H. H. Chown. Jasper Halpenny, a dynamic and inspiring personality held the chair from 1919 to 1927. Successive occupants have been Brandur J. Brundson, 1927-1934, John A. Gurn, C.B., 1934-1939, Oliver S. Waugh, 1939-1946, F. H. T. Thorlakson, 1946-1947, Charles W. Burns, 1947-1953, and Colin Ferguson, who in 1953 became the first whole-time Professor of Surgery.

BRANDON BRANDSON

Brander Brandson and Olafur Bjornson, two inseparable friends, were Iceland's early gifts to Manitoba medicine. Both left their native land at a tender age to come to the new land. The young Brandson lived with his parents in North Dakota, was educated at Gustavus Adolphus College and received his Medical training in Manitoba Medical College, graduating in 1900. For four years he practised at Edinburgh, N.D, then, with Dr. Bjornson, he spent a post-graduate year at Dublin and on the continent. From 1905 the two friends carried on general practice in Winnipeg, but later separated, the one to specialize in surgery, the other in obstetrics. When Dr. Brandson retired in 1934 from active service as head of the department of Surgery in the University he was made Emeritus Professor and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. His native land created him Grand Knight-Commander of the Royal Icelandic Order of the Falcon and the University of Iceland conferred on him an honorary M.D. degree. He died June 30, 1944.

E. S. PEPHAM

In the early days of Manitoba Medical College obstetrics occupied a lowly place. The lecturers and professors of this subject were comparatively young men who later went into the more honored and lucrative fields of medicine and surgery. Such was the course of Dr. E. S. Pephum. Born in Ottawa, he came west at the age of 27 to teach, first in Brandon, in 1883, and the following year in Winnipeg where he was Principal of the Collegiate Institute. In 1891 he graduated in medicine from Manitoba's school and after post-graduate work in New York, practised in Winnipeg. He taught Obstetrics for several years then became Professor of Clinical Medicine. He took a keen interest in education, serving as Registrar of the Medical School, head of Wesley College Board, and as a member of the Council of Manitoba University. He died on February 13, 1930.

OLAFUR BJORNSON

Dr. Bjornson was one of the first to specialize in Obstetrics in Manitoba. Trained in the famous Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, he practised

conservative and safe methods, but his chief claim to fame was the effect he produced through training a generation of medical students. A keen sense of humor, command of the English language and love of his subject made his lectures memorable. He came from Iceland as a boy of eight to Manitoba, was educated by his father and in the public schools, graduated from Manitoba Medical College in 1897 and taught there until his retirement in 1932. He died on October 3, 1937.

Women Physicians of Manitoba

Two rural women physicians of Manitoba were mother and daughter, Amelia and Lilian Yeomans. For much of the following information I am indebted to Miss Phyllis Bryce who got it from Constance K. Emerson of Wausby, Ont. a niece of Dr. Amelia Yeomans. Amelia came from a Huguenot family noted for learning and independence. Her brother W. D. LaSueur, LL.D., was a distinguished civil servant, man of letters and President of the Royal Society of Canada. Amelia was born in Montreal on March 29, 1842. At eighteen she married Dr. Augustus Yeomans who practised at Madoc, Ont. near Belleville, and their daughter Lilian was born a year later. Augustus became a surgeon in the Northern Army about 1862 and the family left Canada. When he died about 1878, his widow and eldest daughter began the study of medicine in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Lilian graduated in 1882, wrote the examination for Manitoba license and was registered on Sept. 22, 1882. Her mother obtained the M.D. Michigan degree in 1883, but was not registered in Manitoba until Feb. 20, 1883.

Although the two practised medicine in Winnipeg they were better known for their advocacy of causes. At that time there was a prejudice against women doctors. Dr. Amelia was a leading figure in the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Saloons were numerous in Winnipeg. It was not surprising that when she roundly denounced alcoholism, immorality and the "deplorable" conditions in jails she aroused some hostility. With E. Cora Hand, LL.D., she advocated votes for women and their efforts may have led Manitoba to be the first province to grant female suffrage. About 1898, Drs. Amelia and Lilian left Winnipeg. The mother died at Calgary in 1911 but Lilian lived to be over eighty, dying in 1942. Certain it is that they had courage and leadership.

CHARLOTTE W. ROSS

Even more notable was the career of Dr. Charlotte Whitelhead Ross, whose life offered many contrasts to that of Dr. Yeomans, even in the matter of obtaining the right to practice medicine in the province. When patients sought her out in her home at Whitemouth and urged her to look after them Dr. Ross, because of Whitemouth being then

territory disputed by Manitoba and Ontario, was forced to have a bill passed through the Manitoba legislature to enable her to carry out her professional duties. Her father was Joseph Whitehead, who steered George Stephenson's *Rocket* on its first successful run in 1829. He became a railway contractor and moved with his family, Charlotte being then 5 years old, from Darlington to Canada, where he found greater opportunities. Charlotte was educated at the Sacred Heart Convent in Montreal where her music teacher was the father of the celebrated singer Madame Albani. Associated in railway construction with Joseph Whitehead was a young Scotman, David Ross, who won Charlotte's hand. In the course of his work Ross saw the need for a doctor to care for the men in the lumber camps and on railway gangs, but his duties did not allow him an opportunity to acquire a medical degree. He spoke of the need for trained doctors and Charlotte, who inherited her father's enterprise, determined to qualify as a physician. No medical schools in Canada at that time would admit women students, but she was allowed to enter the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia. For all her ability and driving force she was no "blue stocking", for husband, family and home came first. It was ten years from entrance into medicine to graduation in 1865, but by that year she had three daughters and her first son was born three months after she graduated. She practised in Montreal with success while her husband was helping her father construct Manitoba's first railroad from St. Paul to St. Boniface. Joseph Whitehead brought the first locomotive across the Red River on a barge. Named after the wife of the Governor-General of Canada who paid a visit to the Canadian west, that C.P.R. No. 1 locomotive "The Countess of Dufferin" now stands in front of the C.P.R. station in Winnipeg. Whitehead and Ross then started to construct the section of the main line of the Canadian Pacific between Kenora and Winnipeg. David bought the Whitehead sawmill at Winnipeg and moved it to Whitecourt. There he built a home for Charlotte and their family who joined him. She had not intended to practice, but when the people learned that there was a qualified doctor in their midst there were so many appeals for help that Dr. Ross could not refuse. In that newly settled district she travelled by any and every conveyance, from lumber wagon to locomotive that would take her to

her patients. She and her husband were leaders in the religious life of the community, but she also kept her medical knowledge up to date by attending medical meetings in Winnipeg. She died February 21, 1916, at the age of seventy-four and was buried at Brookside Cemetery, Winnipeg. When the British and Canadian Medical Associations held a joint meeting at Winnipeg, the Medical Women of Canada held a service at her grave on August 28, 1930. Her name is perpetuated in the Charlotte W. Ross gold medal, given annually to the graduate with highest honors in Obstetrics and her memory is revered because of her noble Christian character and devotion to duty.

HARRIET FURTON CLARKE

The work of such women doctors as Dr. Charlotte Ross led to the lifting of the bars against women students in the medical schools of Canada. Manitoba Medical College was only in its ninth year when it had its first woman graduate. Harriet Furton, born at Brockville, Ontario, in 1863, studied medicine for two years at Toronto, then moved to Winnipeg and graduated in 1892. Two years later she married Dr. Andrew Clarke at Detroit, Michigan, and practised there with her husband until they moved to Billings, Montana, where she attended the women and children of the community. She died in April 1934, and was long held in memory for her skill and gentleness.

EDITH ROSS

Dr. Charlotte Ross passed on to her granddaughter the same high ideals of life and professional conduct. Graduating in 1913 from Manitoba Medical College, Dr. Edith Ross established a high reputation as a scientific anaesthetist at St. Boniface Hospital until her untimely death in 1932.

SARA MELTZER

As Dr. Edith Ross made her name as an anaesthetist, so did Dr. Sara Meltzer as a pathologist. She graduated in 1924 from the Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba, and became assistant pathologist to the Winnipeg General Hospital and lecturer in pathology in the University. Soon she was recognized for her skill in tissue diagnosis. In search of further knowledge, she visited Montreal and New York, and

she might well have become a national figure but for her early death on October 11, 1942, just as she was approaching the zenith of her ability. A scholarship in the University of Manitoba has been set up in her memory.

MARGARET ELLEN DOUGLASS

In the field of public relations, Dr. Margaret Ellen Douglass was a notable figure. Endowed with uncommon energy, organizing ability, and a gift for public speaking, she held many offices: President of the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, President of the Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg, Honorary President of the Federation of Medical Women, Provincial Commissioner of St. John's Ambulance Brigade. She was educated in the University of New Brunswick, graduated in medicine from Toronto University in 1905, and practised in St. John, N.B., and in Winnipeg from 1909 to her death in 1930. She went overseas in the first World War as an officer in the R.A.M.C. and served with the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps (the W.A.A.C.'s). She represented Canada at an international meeting of Business and Professional Women's Clubs at Budapest in 1938, shortly before the opening of the second World War. For her services to the St. John's Ambulance Brigade she was made Commander Sister of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem.

MARY CRAWFORD

Dr. Mary Crawford, a graduate of Trinity College, Toronto, 1900, will be remembered for her work in promoting the health of Winnipeg's school children. For several years she headed the department responsible for the medical inspection of the school population. She was honored by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem for first-aid work in the schools. She retired to British Columbia and died at Invermere in 1933.

ELIZABETH MATHESON AND ISABEL McTAVISH

Two women physicians who distinguished themselves as medical missionaries, one in the home field, the other in China, were Dr. Elizabeth Beckett Matheson and Dr. Isabel McTavish.

The latter, born at Minnedosa, graduated from Manitoba University in medicine in 1913 and went as a medical missionary to Hong-

China. She collaborated in the establishment of Cheefoo University where she taught physical diagnosis and for her work during a famine she was honored by the Chinese government. In 1940 she was interned by the Japanese and spent three years in a concentration camp. At the time of her death, on January 24, 1953, she was head of the Clan McTavish.

Dr. E. B. Matheson accompanied her husband, a Presbyterian Minister, to north-west Saskatchewan and worked as teacher and physician on the Onion Lake Indian reserve. When she retired from that field she left behind her endearing memories. In Winnipeg she assisted Dr. Mary Crawford in the medical inspection of school children.

In 1948 the University of Toronto, from which she had graduated M.B. in 1898, conferred the M.D. degree on her at convocation. She is now living in Texas with her daughter and son-in-law.

The example set by the fine women here recorded is being followed by a score or more women physicians of the present day.

NORTHWEST

TERRESTRIAL

HUDSON
BAY

SASATCHEWAN

ONTARIO

BOUNDARY
SKETCH MAP
OF
MANITOBA

FIRST FIVE DEANS



DR. J. H. CHOWN
1900-1907

DR. J. W. FLOWERS
1907-1915



L. G. BELL, M.D. (Mansel), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.P.
Dean of Medicine



W. C. McLaughlin, President, Elmer B. M. A. The Honorable R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada

Dr. Harvey Smith, President, B. M. A. C. M. A. with Leo and Augustine Chisholm
Indian Postcard. British Museum, London 1915. Annual Meeting. Winnipeg, August 26-29, 1915.

Doctors as Naturalists

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS from the Hudson's Bay Committee to the Governors at the Bay in 1736-37-38 were that Factors should send home the roots of plants, herbs and shrubs, with seeds, berries and kernels, and that the Surgeons should identify them by their Indian names and qualities. The pharmacopœias of that day were made up largely of botanical products and botanical gardens were the vogue and could be found throughout the continent. In 1749, when the British Parliament investigated the right of the Company to the exclusive powers set forth in the Royal Charter of 1670, one of the witnesses before the Parliamentary Committee was the surgeon, Edward Thompson, who had served for three years at Moose Factory. He testified that "Moose was as proper for beans, peas and barley as some parts of Yorkshire and that he had seen better barley and oats at the Bay than he ever saw in the Orkneys." In 1786 the surgeon at Churchill reported a discovery of cinnabar, the important ore of mercury.

ABEL EDWARDS AND GEORGE HOLDSWORTH

Abel Edwards, surgeon to the first group to prepare the way for the Sellar's settlers, and George Holdsworth were the first to give a scientific description of the natural history of Rupert's Land. This appeared in the *Transactions of the Geological Society, First Series, Volume 3, London, 1821*, as "Notes taken during the summer of 1812 on a journey to Lake Winnipeg and the Red River, by Abel Edwards, Surgeon at the settlement on Red River, together with a description of the specimens collected by Mr. Holdsworth, Surgeon at York Fort." Edwards collected iron ore at Knee Lake which was later found by Sir John Franklin and Dr. Richardson to be lodestone or magnetite.

SIR JOHN RICHARDSON

Dr. Richardson, afterwards Sir John Richardson, came to Rupert's Land in 1819 under Sir John Franklin as second in command, surgeon and naturalist. Their party descended the Coppermine River to the

Arctic, explored 330 miles of coastland as far as Cape Turnagain, and nearly perished on the return journey. Eleven of the party, including Larus Nord, were lost and Richardson was obliged to shoot a chained Indian cannibal. In 1824 Franklin and Richardson headed another expedition in an attempt to discover the North West Passage, this time with Peter Warren Dease of the Hudson's Bay Company as quartermaster. Franklin explored 374 miles of the Arctic coast, westward from the mouth of the Mackenzie River, while Richardson explored the coastline eastward to the Coppermine River. On his return to England in 1827 Richardson began work on "*Fauna Borealis Americana*", or "*Natural History of the Arctic Regions*" of which the first volume appeared in 1829, the second in 1834. In 1849 Sir John, as he then was, set out on an overland expedition in search of his old chief Sir John Franklin, who, with two ships, *Erebus* and *Terror* , had again sought the elusive North West Passage but had not been heard from since starting out in 1845. Richardson's second in command was another doctor, John Rae, destined to be an even greater explorer. In June, 1848, the two were guests at the home of Rev. James Hunter at The Pas on the Saskatchewan River. Carpenters in their party assisted in erecting and furnishing Devon Mission which later became Christ Church at The Pas. Richardson and Rae reached the mouth of the Mackenzie River and searched eastward without success. The return journey to Great Bear Lake was arduous and ailing Sir John, now 62, had suffered a heart attack, he handed the command to Rae, 42, and returned to England. As the late Dr. D. A. Stewart wrote: "Men of our Northland should have a very special interest in one who traversed it in three laborious expeditions, spent nearly eight years in it and a lifetime working over its natural history. Northern Canadian plants named by and for Richardson would make a garden of respectable size, and animals named by him and for him a considerable zoological collection."

JOHN RAE

Rae was also a keen naturalist, and in all his expeditions made collections of characteristic plants and animals as well as meteorological observations of great value to subsequent explorers. His writings

include, "Narrative of an Expedition to the Shores of the Arctic Sea", and a paper on "Formation of Icebergs and Transportation of Boulders by Ice". At a meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1860 he read a paper on "The Aborigines of the Arctic and Sub-Arctic Regions of North America".

RICHARD KING

Richard King (1811-1876) was another surgeon-naturalist. The highlight of his career came from 1833-36 when he travelled through Rupert's Land with an expedition under Captain Back, R.N., in search of Sir John Ross who had sailed to find the North-West Passage and had not been heard from. Back's party travelled from Montreal to Norway House where additional men were hired. At Cumberland House on the Saskatchewan, King saw the remains of a fine farm established by Governor William Willan. Word having come that Sir John Ross was safe, Back proceeded to the Arctic by way of the Great Fish River to map out a previously unsurveyed portion of the coast but had only limited success. King returned by the English (Churchill) River to Hudson's Bay and York Factory. In 1857 he gave evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to determine the possibilities of Rupert's Land for settlement. He was optimistic over the fertility of the soil in the Peace River district and mentioned the magnificent trees, the very fine grazing country, and stated that along the Coppermine River he had found copper, coal and galena. The story of the expedition is told in his two-volume book, "Narrative of a Journey to the Shore of the Arctic Ocean under Command of Captain Back (1836)".

JAMES HECTOR

Surgeon and geologist with the Palliser expedition, 1857-1861, appointed by the British Government, James Hector recorded in the Report of that expedition observations on the natural history of the Rocky Mountain country but his contributions as cartographer, geologist and explorer were even greater.

mosquito while an attending angel sprinkled oil to control the larvae. As befitted his origin, he was a lay reader of the Anglican church, and on several occasions arranged church services for the Winnipeg Medical Society on St. Luke's day, and the religious service of the British and Canadian Medical Associations in 1930. In 1941 he was made a Senior Member of the Canadian Medical Association, fitting honor for a singularly long and useful life.

Other Manitoba doctors such as Gordon Bell, R. S. Thornton, A. J. Hunter, E. W. Montgomery, D. A. Stewart, P. T. Cadham and W. F. Tisdale have been keenly alive to the beauty of nature and by their writings and actions have made that beauty live for others.

Doctors as Explorers

It is no wonder for wonder that medical men have been explorers. The need of exploring parties to have a surgeon with them, the scientific training of the doctor and a spirit of adventure account for medical men being found in the remote and waste places of the earth. In the first half of the nineteenth century the search for the elusive North-West Passage to the Orient rose to a peak with the expeditions of Lieut. Parry, (1822 and 1824), Captain John Ross and his nephew Commander James C. Ross, (1829-1833), and Captain John Franklin and Dr. John Richardson (1819-1822 and 1825-1827), Captain George Back, (1833), Thomas Simpson and Peter Warren Dease, (1837), and finally, Sir John Franklin's third attempt, this time by sea, with H.M.S. "Erebus" and H.M.S. "Terror" in 1845.

SIR JOHN RICHARDSON

Dr. John Richardson's work as a naturalist has already been mentioned. Twice he was second in command to Franklin, and when in 1848 no word had come back of his former chief he set out for a third time, with Dr. John Rae as his second in command. Few men had as much knowledge of Arctic travel as Sir John Richardson, but he was sixty-two and a definite heart attack constrained him, reluctantly, to withdraw in the spring of 1849, leaving the leadership to the younger man. He told of his part in the two-volume work "Arctic Searching Expedition. Journal of a Boat Voyage through Rupert's Land", London, 1851.

JOHN RAE

John Rae, a native of the Orkney Islands, after qualifying as a surgeon at the age of twenty, from Edinburgh University, entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was at Moose Factory, then at Rupert's River where he was appointed to take charge of that district. In 1846 he was named by the Council of the Northern Department to take charge of a boat expedition to explore the Arctic coast, "from the Straits of Fury and Hecla to Dease and Simpson's farthest."

With two boats and twelve men he accomplished his objective. On his return he was awarded 630 pounds from the stockholders' funds to be divided between himself and his men, and he was appointed Chief Trader. Three years later he became Chief Factor of the Mackenzie River district.

In 1848 the Council of the Northern Department of Rupert's Land appointed him to serve with Sir John Richardson in his search for Franklin's party. No trace was found of the Franklin expedition in 1849, nor in the second search by a party under Rae and Commander Pullen, R.N. (1851-52), but on the third attempt, 1853-54, he established the melancholy end of the whole Franklin party. Chief Factor Rae and his seven men received an award of 10,000 pounds offered by the Admiralty for the first authentic news of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his expedition.

In 1855-56 Rae retired from the service of the Hudson's Bay Company and lived for a time in Hamilton, Ontario. He was interested in a combined telegraph and cable line from England to America by way of the Faeroes, Iceland and Greenland and also in the building of a telegraph line across Siberia, a cable through Behring's Strait and another telegraph line from the Pacific coast to the Red River settlement. Dr. Rae undertook the land survey for the two projects, but the success of the second Atlantic cable made them unnecessary.

On October 11, 1882, he lectured in Wesley Hall, south Main Street, Winnipeg before the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society, when he gave an account of his Arctic trips, the customs of the Eskimos and his views on Churchill as a seaport. The leading citizens of Winnipeg were present and the vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by Archbishop Tache, seconded by U.S. Consul J. W. Taylor. Rae died in London on July 23, 1893, and was buried in St. Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall. A reproduction of his portrait by Stephen Pearce, hangs in the Museum of the Hudson's Bay Store, Winnipeg. A recent number of "The Beaver" is devoted to the work of John Rae.

SEN JAMES HECTOR

Mention has also been made of Doctor, later Sir James Hector, who was surgeon, geologist and cartographer of the Palliser Expedition

appointed in 1857 by the British Government to study the western part of Rupert's Land and to ascertain if a pass suitable for wagon travel could be found through the mountains to the Pacific coast. Though he was only twenty-four at his appointment he was successful in each capacity. It was he who drew attention to the Kicking Horse Pass which received its name from an accident in which a packhorse almost killed him. His stay in British North America was only of three or four years duration, but he did much to make the western plains and their possibilities known. A granite monument commemorating his work is to be seen beside the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at the Great Divide.

W. B. CHADLE

Walter Butler Chadle, a young Cambridge graduate in medicine of about twenty-seven years, accompanied the twenty-three year old Viscount Milton, only son and heir of the 6th Earl Fitzwilliam, in a trip through Western Canada in 1862-63. The story of their journey was first told in "The North-West Passage by Land", which appeared in 1863 under their joint names, but was undoubtedly the work of Chadle. A more revealing account is to be found in "Dr Chadle's Journal of a Trip across Canada, 1862-63", which was not published till 1931. The trip was more one of adventure than of scientific study, but Chadle, who later became Dean of St. Mary's Medical School in London and a distinguished pediatrician, proved his capacity for endurance and leadership. He pointed out that the true North-West Passage, the highway to the Orient, lay not by sea but by land. He ranks as one of the spiritual fathers of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Doctors in Sports

MANITOBA students have often proved themselves to be excellent athletes, but after graduation the great majority find that medicine is an exacting mistress, permitting no rival, and active participation in sports is therefore abandoned, save for golf or curling. It is given to few physicians to excel in sport but these few deserve remembrance.

Curling in Manitoba has a history extending over seventy years. One of the pioneers in this Scottish game was Charles J. Jamieson who came in the boom year of 1882 to practice at Winnipeg and soon won fame as an outstanding skip with the Thistle Curling Club. He was President of the Manitoba Curling Association and in his honor a Memorial Cup for junior players was donated. Another noted curler was Victor G. Williams, who skipped rinks from the Assiniboine Curling Club. A product of British public schools, he excelled in many sports.

The silver cup, emblematic of championship in trapshooting in Manitoba, bears the names of Gordon Bell (1903), Fred Cadham (1905), H. O. McDermid of Brandon (1920), and Walter Tiedale (1931). William Webster, J. E. Tiedale and Daniel Nicholson have been crack revolver shots.

In the days when hockey was played for the love of the sport and not as a means of livelihood, Manitoba produced outstanding medical performers such as Fred T. Cadham, W. D. McPhail, Stanley G. Herbert, A. L. Paine, Blake Watson, Ward Turvey, Murray McLandress and Norman Metcalley who played for champion Victoria or Varsity teams.

George S. Mothershill was one of a crack Winnipeg Rowing Club four prior to the first World War. G. F. Weatherhead of Winkler was an early Manitoba lawn tennis champion. A. L. Shanks of Munn had been a goal keeper of a champion Montreal lacrosse team before coming west and he continued to play lacrosse at Munn for several years.

In football, Alex Meindl played for Ottawa College and McGill. George F. Stephens played for McGill and later for the Winnipeg

Rowing Club football team. In more recent years Dr. Art. Stevenson from Nebraska played for several years with the Winnipeg Blue Bombers during his medical course and was captain of the team which won the Grey Cup. Norman Hill and Jim McPherson have also been members of Blue Bomber teams.

This list is not complete but it does serve to show that some doctors do not believe in all work and no play, and in the field of sport can take their place with other men.

Doctors in Politics

AT THE PRESENT time it is rare for doctors to take an active part in politics. The demands of practice are so great that it is the exception for a doctor to hold high public office. Some of the exceptions in Canada have been Sir E. P. Tache, Sir Charles Tupper, Michael Clark (Red Michael) and Robert J. Munro. In the early years, however, it was not uncommon for doctors to seek public office and in some instances to serve with distinction.

Reference has already been made to Edwards, Holdsworth, John Bann, William Cowan, Curtis Bird, John Christian Schultz, R. G. Brett, James Cowan and John Harrison O'Donnell concerning their part in politics.

D. H. HARRISON

The sole medical Premier of Manitoba was David Howard Harrison, but his tenure was also the shortest—twenty-three days. He had the misfortune to head a party ripe for defeat, and disheartened by the death of its able chief, John Norquay, Premier from 1878 to 1887. Graduating from McGill in 1864 Dr. Harrison practised in St. Mary's, Ontario, until 1882 when he settled at Newdale in Manitoba and successfully operated a large farm. In 1883 he was elected M.L.A. for Minnedom and three years later was sworn in as Minister of Agriculture, Statistics and Health. It is significant of the times that Health came last. He became Premier in December, 1887, but resigned in January when a government candidate was defeated in a by-election. In the ensuing general election his Conservative party was defeated. Thomas Greenway headed the new administration and Dr. Harrison retired to private life, dying at Vancouver in 1906.

D. H. WILSON

A medical colleague in the Norquay government was Dr. David Henry Wilson, who became Provincial Secretary in 1884. He had graduated in 1878 from Trinity Medical College, Toronto, and with his brother Robert, who graduated two years later, started practice in

Nelsonville on the eastern slope of the Pembina hills. Dr. Wilson was one of the thirteen incorporators of Manitoba Medical College and was Professor of the Diseases of Women until moving to Vancouver in 1894. He died in 1936.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE SENATE

Another doctor of that era entered federal politics. William J. Roche, son of a pioneer settler in the Minnedosa district, graduated in 1883 from the University of Western Ontario as the first medical graduate and practised for many years in Minnedosa. He represented the constituency of Marquette, later was appointed to the Senate, became a Privy Councillor and served as Secretary of State in the Borden administration of 1911. Later he was appointed Chairman of the Civil Service Administration at Ottawa and Chancellor of the University of Western Ontario, which granted him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Other Manitoba doctors in federal politics have been Frederick Lawrence Schaffner, Matthew Robert Blake, E. D. R. Bissett, John Power Howden and O. C. Tramor. Dr. Schaffner, descended from German colonists who settled in Nova Scotia in 1790, practised at Boissevain and represented the constituency of Souris from 1904 until his appointment to the Senate in 1917. He died in 1935. Dr. Blake, who traced his ancestry to Admiral Blake in Cromwell's navy, served as M.O. of the 106th Battalion, Winnipeg Light Infantry in the first World War and represented North Winnipeg in the House of Commons from 1917 to 1921. Edgar Douglas Richmond Bissett represented the constituency of Springfield from 1926 to 1930. He is now medical officer of the MacArthur Falls hydro-electric development on the Winnipeg River.

Dr. John Power Howden represented the constituency of St. Boniface from 1923 to 1945 when he was elevated to the Senate and happily is still living. Dr. Owen C. Tramor was elected to the House of Commons for Winnipeg South in 1953.

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE

In times more recent than those of Dr. Harrison and Dr. Wilson, three other medical men had ministerial posts in Manitoba governments: Robert Sturton Thornton, James W. Armstrong and Edward William Montgomery.

R. S. THORNTON

Dr. Thornton, an Edinburgh graduate, practised at Deloraine, was mayor of the town, sat as a member of the legislature from 1907 to 1922 and served as Minister of Education in the Norris government from 1915 to 1922. In 1900 he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

J. W. ARMSTRONG

Dr. Armstrong, born at Kingston, Nova Scotia, graduated in Arts from Acadia College and in Medicine from Manitoba in 1893. For twenty-two years he practised at Gladstone. In 1907 he was elected M.L.A. and became Provincial Secretary in 1915, a department which included Public Health and Municipal Affairs. One may note that Health had now reached second place. It meant much to Dr. Armstrong, for he inaugurated the system of public health nurses which has been such a boon to the province. Manitoba was the first province to set up such a system. In 1921 he retired from public life and died in 1928.

E. W. MONTGOMERY

Dr. E. W. Montgomery, public school inspector before taking his medical course, became one of Winnipeg's leading practitioners and was the first whole-time Professor of Medicine in the University of Manitoba. In 1927 he was elected to the legislature and became Minister of Health and Public Welfare for the next five years. Health had now reached first ranking and Dr. Montgomery took his duties seriously. Maternal mortality in the province was high, and he succeeded in reducing it sharply. As one of the first members of the sanatorium Board of Manitoba he was deeply concerned with the ravages of tuberculosis.

among Indians, knowledge of which he had obtained at first hand during a canoe trip through the north country. He organized the immunization of school children against diphtheria and set up means to combat silicosis in Manitoba's new mining industry. In 1927 he was named Professor Emeritus of Medicine and had conferred on him the LL.D. degree from the University of Manitoba. He died in 1948.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Other physicians who have sat in the Legislative Assembly are set forth with their place of residence in brackets, their constituency and term of office.

George Clingan	(Virden)	... Virden	1914-1922
I. M. Cleghorn	(Selkirk)	... Morden	1927-1939
C. I. Grant	(Selkirk & Winnipeg)	Kildonan & St. Andrews	1899-1910
E. J. Rutledge	(Brickton)	Minnedosa	1927-1944
B. J. Waugh	(Carberry)	Northak	1929-1932
Hugh McGavin	(Plum Coulee)	Morden & Rainsland	1927-1932
Murdoch Mackay	(Tracadema)	Springfield	1927-1932
Charles Wiebe	(Winkler)	Morden & Rainsland	1932-1936
John E. Foote	(Neepawa)	Beautiful Plains	1936-1949
J. E. Guize	(Dauphin)	Dauphin	1903-1907
S. O. Thompson	(Burton)	Gina	1945
S. W. Fox	... (Gilbert Plains)	Gilbert Plains	1944-1949
D. L. Johnson	(Brandon)	Brandon	1943-1948
Robert Dick Cook	... (The Pas)	The Pas	1912-1915
J. H. Edmison	(Brandon)	Brandon	1922-1931
T. Glendinning Hamilton	(Winnipeg)	Elmwood	1914-1919
Harvey E. Hicla	(Oak Lake & Griswold)	Lundowne	1903-1907
(In 1908 he defeated T. C. Norris who became Premier of Manitoba, 1915-1922)			
W. J. Harrington	(Dauphin)	Dauphin	1915-1920

Doctors as Authors

Physicians have long known the power of the pen, and Manitoba doctors have not failed to record the history of their times, to publish scientific works, to translate verse and even to write plays.

J. H. O'DONNELL

Genial Dr. O'Donnell, whose career has already been outlined, set down his experiences under the title, "Manitoba as I Saw It, 1869 to Date (1909)." Written by an active participant in the life of the new province, the book gives a vivid account of the troubled times in those early days. His comments on his medical contemporaries, especially Dr. Schultz, are revealing. The work is dedicated to his friend, Alexander Hugh Ferguson.

J. P. PERMEFATHER

A later period in the history of Manitoba is recorded in Dr. Perme-father's "Thirteen Years on the Prairies", (1880-1893). His life record is almost an epitome of a span of British history. His father distinguished himself as an officer in the service of the East India Company. John Pyne Permefather was born at Poona, Bombay, in 1833, and was educated for the army, but an accident to his foot led him to study medicine. Graduating from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1854, he went to India in charge of a large force but returned to become a member of the Royal College of Physicians in 1859. After five years general practice, he became a Harley Street specialist, being surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of Ear and Throat in St. James Street, Soho, where he was associated with the famed Sir Morrell MacKenzie. From 1878 to 1880 he lived the life of a country gentleman on his estate in Ireland. The reasons which led him to seek a new land were, in his words, "an inherent love of change, and four sons growing up," also "the inducements which this great land holds out as a home for the redundant Anglo-Saxon race."

Arriving at the end of steel in St. Boniface in a blinding snowstorm on April 14, 1880, he and his family crossed the Red on a ferry and found

shelter in the Leland Hotel. From the Hudson's Bay Company he bought 640 acres of land near Holland in the Pembina hills and farmed there until 1885, when the North-West Rebellion broke out. He was appointed chief medical officer for General Strange's column and was under fire at Frenchman's Butte. From 1885 to 1903 he practised in Winnipeg, then, in advance of the times, he and his sons opened a sanatorium on their property near Holland. In 1906 he returned to Winnipeg and died in 1913. During his life he contributed regularly to the *Dublin University Magazine* both prose and poetry.

JAMES A. DEVINE

Another Trinity College, Dublin graduate won fame in a different field of letters. James A. Devine, born in Toronto, 1869, was educated in England and Dublin. Service in the South African war won him the Distinguished Service Order. Coming to Winnipeg he taught *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics* in the Medical School. In 1907 Mayor Devine wrote a play, "The Release of Alan Dargers", and with Ernest Beaufort of the "Free Press", organized a dramatic company which presented the play and won the Earl Grey trophy in competition at Ottawa. He saw service in the first World War, then practised in Monte Carlo until his death in 1939.

JAMES MCGILVERAY

In 1925 Dr. James McGillivray published an historical novel, "The Frontier Riders."

A. J. HUNTER

Arthur Jardine Hunter was what Osler referred to as the "angelic conjunction" of physician and priest, for he graduated in both medicine (1898), and theology (1910), and used each profession in ministering as a medical missionary of the Canadian Presbyterian Church to the newly arrived Ukrainian settlers about Tenlon. The year 1922 saw the publication of his profusely illustrated work, "The Kobzar of the Ukraine", which, according to Professor Paul Yuryk, is a skillful verse translation of select poems of the immortal poet Taras Shevchenko. Another book,

"A Friendly Adventure", tells the story of the United Church mission to new Canadians. He died on August 25, 1940. The hospital at Teulon is a memorial to his selfless work.

J. B. HILLMAN

Dr. John Burwell Hillman, happily still with us, in a series of sketches entitled, "Eleven Men and a Scalpel", portrayed in 1948 the experiences of a Field Surgical Unit in the second World War. The ferocity, squalor, exhaustion and rankness of war are set forth, and to offset this grim picture the sketches show the tenacity, courage and comradeship which can weld a group of men into a unit, capable of going through incredible hardships to achieve the seemingly impossible.

M. C. O'BRIEN

In 1934, Dr. Murrough C. O'Brien, who graduated from Manitoba Medical College in 1897 and practised at Dominion City and Rosburn before moving west told to Robert Tyre of the "Regina Leader-Post" the story of his medical experiences under the title, "Saddle Bag Surgeon." The book has just been published. It gives a vivid picture of rural practice in the early half of this century by a genial Irishman, witty, well-informed and fond of outdoor life. He bred and raised magnificent Russian wolfhounds. Dr. O'Brien is still in practice at Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, despite his 86 years.

H. AUBREY HUSBAND

A familiar name in Manitoba medical circles at the turn of the century was Dr. H. Aubrey Husband of Wawanesa. He took his medical training in Edinburgh and became Lecturer in the Extra-Academical School of Edinburgh in Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health. While there he wrote "The Student's Handbook of the Practice of Medicine", "Sanitary Law", "The Student's Pocket Prescriber" and "Medical Jurisprudence". Like Pennefather, he was attracted to Manitoba by the opportunities it offered for his family. He began practice at Milford, now a ghost town, then moved to Wawanesa, so picturesquely situated on the Souris River, and practised there

until 1900 when he retired to his farm. In 1904 he returned to an inherited estate in his native Jamaica and died in 1932 in his eighty-fourth year.

WILLIAM WEBSTER

Dr Webster was the first scientific anaesthetist in Manitoba. Born at Manchester, England, in 1863, he graduated in medicine from Manitoba Medical College in 1895. In 1902 he was appointed anaesthetist to the Winnipeg General Hospital and after extensive clinical research under Professor Swale Vincent in the University of Manitoba he was the first in this province to specialize as an anaesthetist. In 1924 his work on "The Science and Art of Anaesthesia" appeared. He was elected President of the Canadian Society of Anaesthetists. For many years he maintained a cabin cruiser on Lake Winnipeg until an explosion in the engine room led to his death on October 23, 1934.

WILLIAM BOYD

In 1913, after he had served for a year in the first World War, Dr Boyd came to Winnipeg and began his brilliant career as a pathologist. A son of a Scottish manse, he graduated from the University of Edinburgh in 1908. As Professor of Pathology in Manitoba University he soon established a reputation as an able teacher, a reputation enhanced by the appearance of his "With a Field Ambulance at Ypres", 1917, "The Physiology and Pathology of the Cerebro-Spinal Fluid", 1920, "Surgical Pathology", 1924, "Pathology of Internal Disease", 1937, "Text Book of Pathology", 1934, and "Introduction to Medical Science" in 1937. The clarity and attractiveness of his style aided in making these books successful from the start. He moved in 1937 to Toronto on accepting the chair of Pathology in that University, then in 1951 to Vancouver where he was the first Professor of Pathology in the newly-formed medical faculty of the University of British Columbia. He now lives in Toronto.

A. T. CAMERON

Professor Alexander T. Cameron, who taught the infant science of Biochemistry to a generation of medical students, was the author of

several books on that subject "Textbook of Biochemistry", 1928, "Practical Biochemistry", 1935, written in collaboration with his successor, Professor Frank D. White, "Biochemistry of Medicine", 1933 with the late Professor of Medicine, Dr. C. R. Gilmour, and "Recent Advances in Biochemistry", 1933, which has gone through at least six editions. As an authority on marine biology he was appointed Chairman of the Fisheries Board, and for his services in that field he was made a Companion of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

DANIEL NICHOLSON

Dr. William Boyd's successor in the chair of Pathology, Dr. Daniel Nicholson, is the author of a book, "Laboratory Medicine", which has been useful to numerous classes of medical students. It first appeared in 1922 as "Practical Lessons in Clinical Pathology".

FRANK D. WHITE

F. D. White, present Professor of Biochemistry, collaborated with A. T. Cameron in writing "Practical Biochemistry". He also wrote an historical sketch, "Scientific Club of Winnipeg, the First Forty Years, 1905-1945". The membership of this club is almost equally divided between non-medical and medical men. In the group of seven who founded the club were Gordon Bell and W. Harvey Smith.

F. W. E. BURNHAM

In 1913 Dr. F. W. E. Burnham's book "Haematocytes and Haemic Infections" appeared. It was illustrated with 226 microphotographs by the author and a copy is in the Medical Library of the University of Manitoba. Dr. Burnham practised in Morden and Winnipeg until the outbreak of World War I. He served with the Serbian forces as a medical officer and rose to the rank of brigadier general. He resided at Halcyon Springs, B.C., until his tragic death early in 1955.

C. E. CORRIGAN

Shortly before the outbreak of World War II, Dr. C. E. Corrigan wrote a book intended especially for medical students to show that

clinical methods alone, without laboratory aid, could enable the observant investigator to make a differential diagnosis of any swelling. Physical signs were given precedence over history and symptomatology. Entitled "The Clinical Diagnosis of Swellings", it was published in 1939 by the Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore. The text owes much to its clear style and it is supplemented with line drawings by Dr. Harriet Perry Lederman. It has been translated into Italian and republished in Naples. Dr. Corrigan wrote the article "Tumor" in the 1951 edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

A. J. FRASER

While acting as Medical Officer of the newly instituted Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba, the late Dr. Angus J. Fraser wrote in 1929 "Trauma, Disease and Compensation", intended as a handbook of their medico-legal relations. As a pioneer work in its field, the book was widely reviewed and frequently consulted.

D. E. CAMERON

Dr. Donald Ewen Cameron, then a member of the staff of Brandon Mental Hospital, in 1935 wrote "Objective and Experimental Psychiatry". The book was published by the Macmillan Company of New York.

JASPER HALPENNY

The late Dr. Jasper Halpenny, in collaboration with Mrs. Lillian B. Ireland, later Mrs. Halpenny, produced in 1911 a textbook, "How to be Healthy", which, for several years, was on the curriculum of schools in the prairie provinces.

G. E. DELORY

Dr. G. E. Delory's book on "Photoelectric Methods in Clinical Biochemistry" was published by Hilger and Watts, Limited, London, England, in 1949.

I M. THOMPSON

I McLaren Thompson, Professor of Anatomy, University of Manitoba and Chairman of the Department, has written a set of notes on human anatomy for the use of students. Two volumes deal with Human Osteology and three with the Living Human Body. The work was published in 1953 by the University of Manitoba Press. In 1925, while teaching at McGill, Professor Thompson wrote "Elements of Surface Anatomy".

T. GLEN HAMILTON AND PSYCHIC RESEARCH

For thirteen years Dr. Hamilton engaged in psychic research and carried on experiments with mediums in his home on Kelvin Street in Elmwood. It was his hope to set down in book form the results of these experiments, but death intervened in 1935 and it was not until seven years later that James D. Hamilton finished the editing of his father's notes and Macmillans of Canada published them in book form under the heading "Intention and Survival".

Glen Hamilton was born on a homestead near Saskatoon, received his medical training in Winnipeg and practised in Elmwood. He had a strong sense of public duty and was a member of the honorary surgical staff of the Winnipeg General Hospital, member for Springfield in the provincial legislature, chairman of the Winnipeg Public School Board, elder in the Presbyterian Church, president of the Manitoba Medical Association and member of the executive of the Canadian Medical Association. With all these duties he found time for seances at his home, attended by leading citizens of Winnipeg who witnessed demonstrations of levitation, trance manifestations, telepathy and telekinesis. In August, 1930, at the combined meeting of the British and Canadian Medical Associations he addressed a luncheon meeting on his work in psychic research.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Sir Oliver Lodge visited him. He lectured on psychic phenomena in Toronto, in Carnegie Hall, New York City, and in Washington, D.C. Though widely differing views are held on the subject of spiritualism, no one has ventured to impugn Glen Hamilton's sincerity and integrity.

The Canadian Medical Association

THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION was formed at Quebec on October 9, 1867, the year of Canada's confederation. The first president was the Hon. Charles Tupper, C.B., later to be knighted and to become Premier of Canada. Only four provinces were represented at the organization meeting, Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Manitoba must have sent representatives to later meetings, for the eighteenth session was to have been held in 1885 at Winnipeg. However, the meeting place was changed to Chatham, Ontario on account of the unsettled state of the West from the Riel rebellion, and also because so many of the Manitoba medical men were occupied with military work. The first annual meeting west of Toronto was held at Banff in 1889. The medical men of Winnipeg held a memorable dinner at the Queen's Hotel, and Sir John and Lady Schultz gave a garden party at Government House for the eastern delegates.

Not till 1901 and the thirty-fourth meeting did Manitoba play host to the Canadian Medical Association. The President on that occasion was Dr. H. H. Chown. Other meetings of the Association held at Winnipeg have been

1909—Dr. R. J. Blanchard, President

1922—Dr. E. W. Montgomery, President

1930—With the British Medical Association, Dr. Harvey Smith,
President of both Associations

1941—Dr. Gordon S. Fahm, President

1947—Dr. F. G. McGuinness, President

1953—Dr. C. W. Burns, President

In 1924 the Canadian Medical Association first named Senior Members from those of its members who had reached the age of seventy years or over and who had rendered meritorious service to the Association. The Manitoba members who have been so honored are as follows, up to 1953:

<i>Senior</i>			<i>Year of</i>
<i>Members</i>	<i>Address</i>		<i>Appointment</i>
Dr R. J. Blanchard*	Winnipeg	..	1924
Dr H. H. Chown*	Winnipeg		1926
Dr W. Harvey Smith*	Winnipeg		1939
Dr George Clingan*	Virden		1940
Dr. H. M. Speechly*	...Winnipeg		1941
Dr N. J. Maclean*	Winnipeg		1941
Dr E. D. Hodson	Hamiota		1942
Dr J. R. Davidson*	Winnipeg	..	1943
Dr S. J. Eiken*	Winnipeg		1944
Dr. J. S. Poole Neepawa		1945
Dr W. G. Campbell*	Winnipeg		1946
Dr S. J. S. Pentor*	Brandon		1947
Dr William Turnbull	Winnipeg	..	1947
Dr William A. Gardner	Winnipeg		1948
Dr W. H. Gibbs*	..Selkirk		1949
Dr John A. Gunn	Winnipeg		1950
Dr Herbert S. Sharpe	Brandon		1951
Dr Ross E. Mitchell	Winnipeg	..	1952
Dr Hugh McGavin	Plum Coulee		1953
Dr Alexander Gibson	Winnipeg	..	1953
Dr. Murdoch MacKay	Transcona		1954
*Deceased			

HONORARY MEMBERS

Dr E. W. Montgomery, Winnipeg, was elected an Honorary Member of the Canadian Medical Association in 1941. There have been only eleven honorary members named, of which five were Canadians.

W. HARVEY SMITH

The greatest event in the history of the Manitoba Medical Association occurred in August, 1930 when the Association was host for the combined meetings of the British and Canadian Medical Associations. The President of these two associations was Dr. William Harvey Smith,

whose personality contributed greatly to the success of the meeting. His genius for creating good fellowship was exemplified not only at that time but also in furthering the erection of a Medical Arts office building in Winnipeg, owned and operated by doctors and dentists, which was opened in 1923 and twice has been enlarged. His portrait, by Professor Egerton L. Pope, hangs over the fireplace in the Medical Arts Club room.

His grandfather was Postmaster General of Canada in pre-confederation days, his father was Dominion Lands Commissioner, and a friend of Sir John A. Macdonald. Born in Peterborough, Ontario, in 1868, he was educated at Trinity College school at Port Hope, St. John's College, Winnipeg and McGill Medical School, Montreal. After post-graduate work at the Manhattan Eye Hospital, New York, London and Paris, he started practice in Winnipeg in 1895 as an ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist. In 1930 he received an honorary LL.D. degree from Manitoba University. He died on May 15, 1940.

In his later life he was keenly interested in medical economics and strongly advocated voluntary health insurance. No man did more than he to weld the profession together in harmony and good will.

D. A. STEWART

As chairman of the Committee on Credentials and Ethics of the Canadian Medical Association, Dr. David A. Stewart wrote the present Code of Ethics which was adopted by the Association in 1938 at Halifax and dedicated to his memory.

The Manitoba Medical Association

THE "MANITOBA FREE PRESS" of May 20, 1890, has an account of a meeting in the City Hall, Winnipeg of over forty medical men, the largest gathering of doctors in the province to that date, to form a medical association. Several doctors were present from outside points. It was resolved to form a Manitoba Medical Association and the following officers were elected

Dr M. Macklin, President, Portage la Prairie

Dr J H O'Donnell, 1st Vice-President, Winnipeg

Dr J W Good, 2nd Vice-President, Winnipeg

Dr J R. Jones, Secretary-Treasurer, Winnipeg

There are no records of further meetings of this body, which presumably ceased to function

The year 1908 was one of ferment in the province, with much discussion of a teaching university and of an active campaign against tuberculosis. A clinical meeting of about sixty doctors was held in the morning of October 8, 1908 in the Medical College, in which Dr. J H R. Bond, Dr Harvey Smith, Dr H P. H. Galloway, Dr J. Halpenny, Dr W R. Nichols, Dr A. D. Carscallen, Dr E. Richardson, Dr D S. MacKay, Dr S. J. Elkin and Dr Gordon Bell participated.

In the afternoon of that day the formal organization of the Manitoba Medical Association was effected in the Royal Alexandra Hotel, with about one hundred doctors present. A constitution was adopted and officers were chosen as follows

Dr J R. Jones, President, Winnipeg

Dr J A. Macdonald, 1st Vice-President, Brandon

Dr J R. McRae, 2nd Vice-President, Neepawa

Dr Jasper Halpenny, Hon. Secretary, Winnipeg

Dr R. W. Kenny, Hon. Treasurer, Winnipeg

The executive committee consisted of the officers named above with the addition of Dr. H. E. Hicks, Grisswold, Dr. D. G. Ross, Selkirk, Dr. F. S. Keele, Portage la Prairie, Dr. H. M. Speechly, Pilot Mound, Dr. J. W. Harrington, Dauphin. Dr. R. J. Blanchard and Dr. A. W. Moody were named auditors.

During the day the constitution was signed by the first members of the Association, and the following physicians of the province were enrolled

W. Harvey Smith	P. H. Miller	Raymond Brown
D. G. Ross (Selkirk)	(Holland)	Robert MacKenzie
Wm. Chestnut	F. S. Keele	James Pullar
A. D. Carscallen	(Portage la Prairie)	C. C. Field
L. P. Gendreau	H. A. Gordon	W. Turnbull
C. R. Gilmour	(Portage la Prairie)	H. E. Hicks
H. Jankx (Yorkton)?	G. S. Motherrail	(Grisswold)
J. H. R. Bond	James Durbury	E. S. Popham
E. L. Pope	J. P. Howden	J. A. McGuire
J. R. Jones	G. Henderson	(Stonewall)
J. A. Hamilton	(Souris)	S. C. Peterson
J. J. McFadden	T. R. Ponton	N. K. McIvor
R. Goodwin	(Macgregor)	S. J. S. Pence
George Chugan	L. A. Knight	A. W. Moody
(Virden)	John Tees	Spurgeon Campbell
J. R. McRae	Walter L. Watt	V. G. Williams
(Neepawa)	H. J. Watson	J. A. Gunn
J. Halpenny	F. D. McKenty	H. W. Wadge
John A. MacDonald	E. A. Jones	R. W. Kermy
(Brandon)	C. E. Sugden	E. J. Beardman
H. H. Chown	H. P. H. Galloway	H. P. Byers (Melina)
S. W. Frowse	J. H. O'Neill	Wm. Webster
A. E. Walkey	Mary E. Crawford	H. J. Hazard (Sidney)
(High Bluff)	J. R. C. de Lorimer	J. W. Good
Thomas Beath	G. A. Brown	W. H. Secord
Henry F. Gordon	Gordon Bell	H. C. Norquay
A. M. Campbell	James McKenty	V. E. Latimer
R. B. Mitchell	Fred. A. Young	(Brandon)
R. M. Cumberland		J. T. Whyte
(Glenboro)		W. A. Gardner

Thomas Turnbull
 Fred J. Hart
 A. G. Merrill
 Adam Clarke
 R. D. Fletcher

Wm. Rogers
 J. O. Todd
 J. A. Devine
 D. H. McCulman
 D. S. MacKay
 R. F. Rourke
 A. B. Alexander
 E. Richardson
 J. A. McArthur

John R. Thomson
 James Patterson
 A. V. Brown
 W. J. McTavish
 R. N. Burns
 C. E. Johnson
 Charles Hunter
 A. W. Ailum
 G. P. Bawden
 M. R. Blake
 G. E. Swallow
 R. J. Blanchard
 C. T. Sharpe
 H. M. Murdoff
 R. S. McMunn

Charles A. Ritchie
 A. J. Burnidge
 C. A. Mackenzie
 R. R. Swan
 S. J. Elkin
 C. H. Vrooman
 J. N. Hutchison
 J. E. Coulter
 N. J. Maclean
 F. C. A. Walton
 J. R. Davidson
 R. G. Montgomery
 W. R. Nichols
 E. W. Montgomery
 C. W. Clarke

At the banquet in the evening the principal speaker was Dr. H. H. Chown, who urged greater effort by the profession to combat tuberculosis. Dr. Gordon Bell spoke of the projected sanatorium and Dr. J. R. McRae criticized the dilatory work of the sanatorium committee. Dr. J. W. Good, in a witty address proposed a toast to the visiting doctors to which Dr. John A. Macdonald of Brandon replied cleverly, then asked leave to propose a toast to the hosts, to which Dr. James Patterson replied. Drs. J. P. Howden, R. R. Swan and R. D. Fletcher contributed songs.

PRESIDENTS OF MANITOBA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The Presidents of the Association have been

1908-1909 *J. R. Jones, Winnipeg
 1909-1910 *Harvey Smith, Winnipeg
 1910-1911 *F. S. Keele, Portage la Prairie
 1911-1912 *H. P. H. Galloway, Winnipeg
 1912-1913 *J. S. Matheson, Brandon
 1913-1914 *J. Halpern, Winnipeg
 1914-1915 *H. A. Gordon, Portage la P.
 1915-1916 J. S. Poole, Neepawa
 1916-1917 *James McKenty, Winnipeg
 1917-1918 *D. G. Ross, Selkirk
 1918-1919 *G. D. Shortwood, Grandview
 1919-1920 J. A. Gunn, Winnipeg
 1920-1921 *R. D. Fletcher, Winnipeg
 1921-1922 *T. Glen Hamilton, Winnipeg
 1922-1923 *B. J. S. Peirce, Brandon

1923-1924 G. S. Palmer, Winnipeg
 1924-1925 W. A. Gardner, Winnipeg
 1925-1926 *D. A. Stewart, Ninette
 1926-1927 *J. D. McQuinn, Winnipeg
 1927-1928 H. W. Lewis, Angerville
 1928-1929 *E. J. Boardman, Winnipeg
 1929-1930 *C. A. Mackenzie, Winnipeg
 1930-1931 *H. O. McDiarmid, Brandon
 1931-1932 Ross B. Mitchell, Winnipeg
 1932-1933 A. F. Menzies, Morden
 1933-1934 *J. C. McMillan, Winnipeg
 1934-1935 *G. W. Rogers, Dauphin
 1935-1936 F. G. McChesney, Winnipeg
 1936-1937 *George Clingan, Virden
 1937-1938 G. W. Burns, Winnipeg

1936-1939 W. S. Peters, Brandon
 1939-1940 W. E. Campbell, Winnipeg
 1940-1941 E. L. Ross, Niverville
 1941-1942 H. D. Kitchen, Winnipeg
 1942-1943 F. K. Purdie, Grunowald
 1943-1944 D. C. Allenhead, Winnipeg
 1944-1945 Stuart Schultz, Brandon
 1945-1946 P. H. McNulty, Winnipeg
 1946-1947 J. Roy Martin, Neepawa

1947-1948 R. W. Richardson, Winnipeg
 1948-1949 H. S. Evans, Brandon
 1949-1950 D. L. Scott, Winnipeg
 1950-1951 E. Johnson, Selkirk
 1951-1952 A. M. Goodwin, Winnipeg
 1952-1953 C. W. Waite, Winkler
 1953-1954 W. F. Tisdale, Winnipeg

*Deceased.

The annual meetings of the Association have been held in Winnipeg, except those in the years 1911, 1913, 1923, 1931 and 1935. The first of these was held at Portage la Prairie, the next three at Brandon, while in 1935 there was a joint meeting at Port William and Port Arthur between the Ontario and Manitoba Medical Associations.

CREST OF THE MANITOBA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The crest of the Manitoba Medical Association was designed by the late Dr. A. Blondal, a fine artist, and Dr. Ross Mitchell and approved by the executive committee on December 12, 1929.

MEDICAL JOURNALS

The first medical journal published in Manitoba was the *Manitoba Northwest and British Columbia Lancet* which first appeared in 1888a. Later the name was changed to the *Northern Lancet*. Six volumes appeared. A complete set is in the Armed Forces Medical Library, Washington, D.C. The Manitoba Medical Library has Vol. 2, No. 7 of February, 1889. From it one learns that the editor was Dr. J. Pennefather. Contributors were Dr. Agnew and Dr. O'Donnell.

The *Western Canada Medical Journal* first appeared in January, 1907, with Dr. George Osborne Hughes of Winnipeg as editor-in-chief. One of the editorial staff was Dr. R. E. McKechnie of Vancouver. With characteristic generosity, Dr. William Osler, then Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, welcomed the inaugural number of the Journal with a special foreword entitled, "Notes on the Use of a Medical Journal." The outbreak of the first World War and the ill health of the editor led to the cessation of the Journal at the end of the eighth volume in December, 1914. Dr. Hughes died on May 11, 1919.

The "Manitoba Medical Bulletin" was started in July, 1921 by the late Dr. T. Glen Hamilton, who was then Secretary of the Manitoba Medical Association. Its primary purpose was to acquaint the profession with news of the Association and its first editor was Dr. Hamilton. It was vest pocket size, 6 x 4 inches, but three years later it was enlarged in size and increased in content. Since then the size has been increased twice and the name changed, first to the "Manitoba Medical Association Review", and in 1940, to "The Manitoba Medical Review".

Successive editors of the "Bulletin" and "Review" have been T. Glen Hamilton, Ross Mitchell, J. D. Adamson, Bruce Chown, D. F. McRae, John M. McEachern, C. W. MacCharles, F. G. Allison and John Housack, whose recent death we deplore. Associated with Dr. Housack was S. S. Peckoff. The present editorial committee is E. Borthwick-Leslie and Ruven Lyons. Under the able editorship of John Housack the "Review" became a high ranking medical journal.

AFFILIATED MEDICAL SOCIETIES

Affiliated with the Manitoba Medical Association are district medical societies. The Winnipeg Medical Society has had a long and honorable career. Founded on July 1, 1888 as the Winnipeg Medico-Surgical Society, it was a forum for Winnipeg doctors and in the early part of the century it had a pleasant meeting room with a promising medical library in Leckie's block on McDermot Ave., west of Main Street. By 1900 it had become too conservative for a number of younger doctors who had come from the East, and they formed the Winnipeg Clinical Society. The "outlanders", as they were called, were a gangly group who put new life into medical matters, but it was soon realized that division was useless and the two societies merged into the Winnipeg Medical Society in 1913.

The Brandon and District, Southern and North-West District Societies were organized later. In 1924, the following affiliated societies were represented on the executive committee of the Manitoba Medical Association:

College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba

Dr. J. E. Coulter, Registrar

Dr. A. M. Goodwin

Brandon and District Medical Society
President: Dr W. S. Peters, Souris
Honorary Secretary: Dr G. Henderson, Souris

Central Manitoba District Medical Society
President: Dr W. E. Metcalfe, Portage la Prairie
Honorary Secretary: Dr G. A. Hassard, Portage la Prairie

Northern Manitoba District Medical Society
President: Dr W. J. Harrington, Dauphin
Honorary Secretary: Dr N. G. Trimble, Dauphin

North West of Manitoba District Medical Society
President: Dr S. Bardal, Shoal Lake
Honorary Secretary: Dr M. C. O'Brien, Rosburn

Southern Manitoba District Medical Society
President: Dr H. C. Cunningham, Carman
Honorary Secretary: Dr A. F. Menzies, Morden

Winnipeg Medical Society
President: Dr F. D. McKenty
Honorary Secretary: Dr Lennox Arthur

In the rural areas the meetings are often graced with the presence of the doctors' wives and the social aspect is joined to the purely professional. Visiting speakers from other districts present papers, and the result is good fellowship and a closer integration of the profession.

The Medical Library

The beginning of the Medical Library, housed in the Medical College, was in 1895 when the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba voted \$750.00 to buy books. Three years later, Dr W. Harvey Smith, then Secretary of the Winnipeg Medico-Chirurgical Society, started up the members of that body and arranged a meeting on

November 18, 1898 at the old Charendon Hotel in a room "contiguous to the bar". In that convivial atmosphere twenty members of the Society headed by Dr. H. H. Chown put down their names for amounts which totaled \$530.00, a considerable sum for that time. The first librarian was Miss Olive Stewart, the second, Miss S. D. MacIntyre, the third Miss Ruth Monk. The first location of the library was in the Enderton Block, adjacent to the office of Dr. M. S. Inglis, the second in the Leckie Block on McDermot Ave., the third in the Boyd Building, and the fourth from 1920 onward, in the Medical College. A special library building is being erected in the near future on the grounds adjacent to the Medical College.

An Afterword

Medicine as practised today has changed almost beyond recognition from the days of 1870. Gone, or nearly so, are typhoid, diphtheria and smallpox, pneumonia is no longer the killer it was once, but in their stead new diseases such as poliomyelitis have arisen to cast the chill of fear into the hearts of men.

The sulfonamides and antibiotics have greatly reduced infection. Anaesthesiology has become a specialty in its own right. Skilled anaesthetists with new drugs enable operations to be performed which formerly were impossible. Thanks to the Red Cross Society, blood is available when transfusion is necessary.

The X-rays have made diagnosis easier and more exact. Treatment with massive doses of the X-rays and with radium has often been life-saving in cases of cancer. Biochemistry has contributed much to the understanding of vital processes, both in health and disease and research in all departments is adding to the common sum of knowledge.

Yet for all these changes the aim of medicine remains the same: to wage unrelenting war against disease and to relieve pain and suffering. "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." No finer expression of the true medical attitude can be found than the epitaph of a veteran rural practitioner in Manitoba, Thomas Jasper Lamont: "to this man daily work was never a means of making a living, but a great opportunity for service."

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